FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

LETTER FROM MR. BELL.

Our readers may remember that some weeks since a Convention of a few Alabama Whigs was reported to have decided against Bell and in favor of Breckinridge. Among the members of the Convention was Thos. H. Watts, a distinguished Alabamian. In the Montgomery Post, we find the following publication by Mr. Watts:—

From the Montgomery Post, of July 31st.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 30, 1860.

To Daniel Sayre, Esq., Editor of the Post:

DEAR SIR:—It is known to many persons in this section of the State, that some time since I addressed a letter of inquiry to the Hon. John Bell, particularly as to his endorsement of the American and Whig platform of February, 1856. On last Saturday I received his reply, with which, and as a part thereof, he sends me extracts from his speeches and references to his votes, touching the subjects of inquiry, thus re-announcing the opinions expressed and indicated in those speeches and votes.

Mr. Bell thus distinctly announces, in my judgment, the following propositions:

1. A distinct repudiation of Wilmot Provisoism.
2. A distinct repudiation of "Squatter sovereignty" as long ago as 1848.
3. A distinct announcement that the Territories are the common property of the States composing the Union; and that the citizens of each State have the right to go into such Territories, with their property of every description, and whilst there, to protection to property and persons.
4. That slavery, as it exists amongst us, is civilly, morally and religiously right; sanctioned by the Constitution of the United States, by the Bible, and by the practice of men in all ages; and that it ought to be extended.

The record of Mr. Bell, running through a period of more than a quarter of a century, gives the strongest assurance of his fidelity to the institutions of the South, the land of his birth; and of his love of the Constitution and Union of our fathers.

These opinions of Mr. Bell so long entertained and acted on in public life, afford to us of the South a stronger guaranty against wrong than the sudden announcements of eleventh hour converts.

I am now on the eve of leaving for Texas on private business of importance, and have no time to elaborate. Very respectfully,

THOMAS H. WATTS.

NASHVILLE, July 22d, 1860.

Dear Sir:—Your letter, of the 9th instant, was received ten days since, and it is due to you, as well as myself, to state the causes which have delayed my answer to this late day, and to explain what, otherwise, might be imputed to me as a discourtesy. Such a statement is due to numerous other gentlemen, who in the last month or six weeks, have addressed letters of inquiry to me, from different quarters of the country, as to my views, and opinions on the more prominent questions at issue in the pending canvass, and which have received no answer.

To the inquiries in all such letters, there was but one reply, as I conceived, which could, consistently and properly, be made, under the circumstances of my position; which was, to refer the writers to my past course; to the views and opinions I have heretofore held and expressed on the subjects or questions embraced in their letters. But it appeared to me that a reply, containing nothing more than such a general reference, without pointing out the particular votes, speeches, and other evidences of what I had said or done in connection with the questions made the subjects of inquiry, or stating where they were to be found, would be ungracious, to say the least of it. To make such references in my answers would far exceed the ordinary limits of a letter, and I concluded that it would be more convenient and satisfactory to both parties, to accompany my answers with a printed collection of such of my speeches and letters as have a direct bearing upon the subjects of controversy; or of such copious extracts therefrom, as to leave nothing to be supplied by further quotations from them. The preparation of such a compilation was immediately commenced by a member of the central Union Committee of Tennessee. It is now completed, and I transmit herewith a copy of it, printed in the "National Union." It was issued from the press a week later than was anticipated by me, and hence my answer to your letter, as well as to others, has been delayed a week beyond the time I had proposed to myself to answer them.

For the reasons which impel me to decline any further answer to the inquiries in your letter, I refer you to the first and second pages of the "National Union." You will observe that the ground there taken is, that it would be inconsistent with the declared views of the convention which placed me in the position I now occupy before the public to make any new declaration of principles. But I do not choose to shelter myself under the authority of the nominating convention against any reproach I may incur in consequence of the course I have thought it my duty to pursue in relation to this subject. Had I been a member of the convention, I would have resisted the adoption of any platform, or other declaration of principles, not embraced or implied in the three fundamental propositions or objects intended to be maintained and secured by the National Union party, and which constitute the basis of its organization: The Constitution, the Union and the Enforcement of the Laws. The great aim of the National Union party is to restore peace, with justice to both sections of the Union—not to perpetuate strife. Whatever may be the policy or designs of others, North and South, who, in their letters, have insisted upon their right, as a matter of principle, to call upon me to declare my views and opinions upon any or all the questions which have become the subjects of controversy in the present canvass, and contend that I cannot refuse compliance with their demands, without a violation of the obligation they assume to exist on my part as a candidate for public place, I have no distrust of your sincerity and good faith in making the earnest appeals to me, which you do in your letter, to take a course, which I hope you will, upon reflection, perceive would not be in conformity with the intentions and expectations of those who chose me to be their leader, and the representative of their policy and principles; nor do I doubt your sincere desire to support the Union ticket if you can do so consistently with your sense of public duty. It is, therefore, with deep regret, that I find myself constrained to differ with you in any of your views, and most of all to have to say to you, that I cannot go beyond the record of my political life, in responding to the questions presented in your letter.

If, in the authentic exposition of my course upon the subject of slavery, running through a period of twenty-five years, you can find nothing to inspire you with confidence that, in the event of my election, I would so employ the power and influence of the Executive Department of the Government, as to give no just ground of complaint to the South, or any other section of the Union, while I would regret the loss of your support and that of your friends, I could not reasonably expect to receive it.

You are at liberty to make any use of this letter you may think proper.

I am, with great respect, and the most friendly regard, Your obedient servant,

JOHN BELL.

COL. THOMAS H. WATTS.

No Democratic Candidate in the Field!—Senator Toombs is reported to have declared in his recent speech at Warrenton, that "the Democratic party had presented no candidate according to the usage of that organization." He reviewed the votes at Charleston, and at Baltimore, where "Douglas got 171 votes on the first ballot, 181½ on the second, Todd declaring there was no election—and when the vote was carried by acclamation there were 194½ in all, which was not the regular two-thirds vote. Mr. Breckinridge got 105 votes, and therefore he was not regularly nominated—and really the party had presented none having the claim of a regular nomination."

For these reasons, Mr. Toombs formally announced that, "*The Democratic party has no candidates!*"

Such is, undoubtedly the truth, and, now since the people are relieved of all party obligations, we call upon them to rally to the wisest and best men in the field—Bell and Everett.

Savannah Republican.

Gouging the Office-holders.—The levy upon the office-holders in this city has commenced. Every person employed in the Custom-house has been assessed twenty per cent on his monthly salary. For instance, the man who receives $100 per month must pay $20. A clerk designated by the Collector is taking down names and salaries. The amount is to be transmitted to the Breckinridge and Lane Committee at Washington.

Wash. Cor. National Intelligencer.

A Disunion Straw.—The following was one of the regular Fourth of July toasts at the celebration in Hendersonville, South Carolina:

"By Robert R. Snead—*The election of old Abe Lincoln*—the shortest way to a Southern Confederacy."

That explains the object of the Breckinridge movement, which is to elect Lincoln if possible, and so pave the way to a Southern Confederacy.

Richmond Whig.

Massachusetts.—At a great ratification meeting held at Dorchester, Marshall P. Wilder presiding, it was stated by John S. Holmes, of Boston, that he had received letters from various towns in the Commonwealth, in regard to the movements of Bell and Everett clubs, many of which had already obtained as members a majority of the voters of their towns.

From California.—The pony express from San Francisco has arrived. No news of importance. Ten of the California newspapers had declared for Douglas, six for Breckinridge, and the Leader declines taking sides.

The Census Returns.—The Census returns come in very slowly. Only eight full ones are yet received. The population of Ohio has increased only about three hundred thousand since 1850. The crops in all the Northern and Northwestern States are represented to be immense this season. The census returns will show the extent of the crops of 1859. Those were excellent, but it is said that the yield in Pennsylvania this year will be more than double that of last.—*Washington Cor. of the New York Times.*

An Old Mystery Revived.—In the year 1820 two brothers, Jesse and Stephen Boorn, were convicted of the murder of their brother-in-law, Russell Colvin, at Manchester, (Vt.) Before their trial Jesse Boorn confessed the murder, and stated that Stephen was his accomplice. Other circumstances, such as the finding of the murdered man's clothing, knife, &c., together with his bones, at the place indicated by Jesse, were proven, and the two were sentenced to be hung on the 28th of January, 1820. But Jesse's punishment was commuted to imprisonment for life by the Vermont Legislature, while Stephen was left to his fate. On the day that Stephen was to have been executed Russell Colvin appeared in *propria persona* in Manchester, and of course both of the prisoners were released. Jesse Boorn soon after emigrated to Ohio, where he settled in Burton, Geauga county, and became to all appearances a respectable farmer. Colvin soon disappeared from Manchester and has never been seen since. Thus matters stood until a few days ago, when Jesse Boorn, who is now upwards of seventy years old, was arrested for counterfeiting and lodged in the Cleveland jail. Soon after his incarceration, it is said, he confessed to Deputy Marshal Hackett that he and his brother Stephen did in reality kill Colvin, and that the person who appeared in Manchester on the day fixed for the execution was a crazy man from New Jersey, who so much resembled the murdered man as to deceive not only his old acquaintances in that town, but that the widow, family, and friends of the murdered man recognised him as the long lost husband, father, and brother.

Gen. Walker gone to Nicaragua.—Gen. Walker, with five vessels and five hundred men sailed for Nicaragua on the 20th ult., from Ruatan.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9, 1860.

AN UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENT.—We have read with very great interest a speech at Macon, Georgia, some days since, by Hon. B. H. Hill of that State. Mr. Hill sets out with the proposition that the whole nation is now called on, for the first time in its history, to decide at the ballot box *what power* has the General Government over the subject of slavery? This question has often been voted on in Congress, in State Legislatures, and by factions, but now the whole nation must vote upon it directly at the ballot box. Whatever may be our opinions as to the *wisdom*, or necessity, or good or evil to result from such an issue, still *politicians* and events have *thrust* it upon us, and we must decide it, *as far as the ballot box can decide it.*

This being the issue, the people ought, as national men and patriots, by this election to declare that the Federal Government "has no power over the subject of slavery except the power, coupled with the duty, of guarding and protecting the owner in his rights." They should do this first because it is *law;* next because it is *right.* Arguing these propositions ably and clearly, he passes to the consideration of the question: for whom shall we vote to secure most effectually the triumph of right? Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas he looks upon as out of the question with us. We, at the South, must choose between Mr. Bell and Mr. Breckinridge. He is willing to support that one whose election would most effectually secure the triumph we seek. He then enters upon an unanswerable argument in behalf of the soundness of Mr. Bell on the question of Southern rights, and in proof of the duty of all patriotic and intelligent Southern men to support his election. Mr. Bell's platform, he said, is the Constitution, the Union, and the laws. To know how he interprets the Constitution, and what laws he will enforce, we must go to his record. If his record fails, then he and his platform must fail. If his record is sound, it gives meaning to his platform and strength to him. To this record he refers us in his letter of acceptance, and to the record let us go. Mr. Hill thus proceeds:

My first proposition, and which I shall establish without a doubt, is, that John Bell is as sound as the platform on which Mr. Breckinridge is nominated.

This platform contains three distinct propositions:

1. That Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories.
2. That the Territorial Legislature has no such power.
3. That, on the contrary, it is the duty of the Government to protect property (slavery understood) wherever necessary.

These are three sound propositions, and cover the whole ground of power and duty.

About the 5th day of June, 1850, Mr. Seward of New York, offered the following as an amendment to the Compromise measures in the Senate:

> "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise then by conviction for crime, shall ever be allowed in either of said Territories of Utah and New Mexico."

This is the Wilmot Proviso, John Bell voted *no*, and thus endorsed, under oath, the first proposition of the Breckinridge platform.

On the same day, Mr. Berrien—that great man—from Georgia, offered the following amendment.

> "But no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, nor establishing or prohibiting African slavery."

This was against Squatter Sovereignty. John Bell voted *yes*, and thus endorsed the second proposition of the Breckinridge platform.

On the 27th of May, of the same year, Mr. Pratt, of Maryland, and Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, agreed upon, and Mr. Davis offered, the following amendment to the same bill:

> "Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent said Territorial Legislature from passing *such laws as may be neccessary for the protection* of the rights of property of every kind which may have been or may be hereafter, conformably to the Constitution and laws of the United States, held in, or introduced into said Territory."

Mr. Davis also prefaced this proviso with some remarks, declaring his object to be to assert the duty of the Government to protect slavery.

On this proviso Mr. Bell voted *yes*, thus asserting, under oath, the duty of protection when necessary, in the very language of the Breckinridge platform.

For Mr. Davis's proviso, see Congressional Globe, vol. 21, part 2, page 2074. For all the votes, see same book, page 1134. Therefore, to an actual demonstration, Mr. Bell is certainly as sound as the Breckinridge platform.

My next proposition is, that Mr. Bell is *sounder* than this platform. Now to the proof:

This platform, of course, says nothing about slavery as a political, moral, or social good or evil, nor does that platform assert any good in slavery to the country, or as contributing to its prosperity.

But on the 6th day of July, 1850, in his place in the Senate, Mr. Bell made a speech, in which, after asserting the right to protection to be constitutional and "unquestionable," he proceeds to give his views on slavery itself. A better argument has never been made in defence of slavery. He proves it right by the laws of nature and of God, and a political, moral, social and religious good. I beg every man in the South to get away from demagogues and party—sit down with a pure and honest heart, and read that speech before he votes against Mr. Bell, or stultifies himself by calling him unsound. Nothing like it can be found in all the life of John C. Breckinridge.

Thus, Mr. Bell is sounder than the platform, and sounder than Mr. Breckinridge and his platform together.

Now, fellow-citizens, I will say here in general terms, wtthout taking up your time to read so much, that there is nothing in all Mr. Bell's record inconsistent with this. I care not how designing editors and demagogues disgrace themselves with garbling falsehoods, and mean perversions to the contrary, this is true, and there lives not in all the South, a purer, sounder, better statesman for the South and the Union than John Bell.

But you will say how is it that Mr. Bell, with such a record, has been declared to be unsound so often at the South? The grounds of this charge have been two—his votes against the Kansas bill and the Lecompton Constitution: and also the general fact that every body *not a Democrat* is habitually denounced as unsound by the small men of that party. In 1856, they burnt me in effigy as an ally of the Republicans, and last night they hung Gov. Johnson for the same reason I suppose. To the Governor I send greeting, with the hope that four years hence he may stand as fully vindicated as I do to-day.

But why should our Breckinridge friends condemn Mr. Bell for voting against the Kansas bill? He did honestly believe and fully declare that bill would be evil and only evil to the South and the Union. Do you not all admit it? When you seceded at Charleston, you put on record the reasons for that secession, and in looking over your reasons, I find many epithets applied to the Kansas bill and the Cincinnati platform, such as "cheat," "swindle," humbug," and a "deceit upon the South." On this bill, then, why condemn Mr. Bell? The only difference I can see between you and Mr. Bell on this point is, that it required six years of bitter experience and earnest warnings to teach you what Mr. Bell said from the beginning!

Then as to the Lecompton issue. Mr. Bell did not vote against this bill, because it contained slavery! He honestly believed it was *fraudulent.* Whether so or not, he believed so, and so believing, was it not his duty to vote against it? We ought not to require a man to be *corrupt*, even to gratify our own feelings. Every man who condemns Mr. Bell for this vote, only impeaches *his own reliability*, doubtless without intending it. However we might differ with Mr. Bell as to the fact of fraud, yet the vote itself proves nothing, except that Mr. Bell *was honest*, yes, honest enough to do right against his own prejudices. I admit but few politicians will understand how this is possible! I know of no greater virtue, nor one more needed at this time in our public men.

Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, said this Lecompton bill ought to have been *kicked out.* Why not call him *unsound* too? He is a Democrat!

There is another reason strongly favoring the claims of Mr. Bell, which we cannot consider too seriously. Mr. Bell is a *national* man, and his election will nationalize our principles. But how happens it, that he is so *sound* and yet so *national?* The explanation is easy. Mr. Bell has always regarded our Constitutional rights as unquestionable. They were fixed, and above the power of Government to destroy. Therefore, he has opposed agitation as unnecessary and unwise. Foolish agitation always stirs up and invites positive aggression. When issues and votes have been forced by the thoughtless, Mr. Bell has voted right, but he has done so, deprecating the evil to the country of gratuitous agitation. If all our public men had taken John Bell for a model, the rights of the South and the perpetuity of the Union, would to-day be unquestionable and unquestioned.

The election of Mr. Bell will give our principles a peaceful, quiet triumph, and *disband* the Republican party. The election of Mr. Breckinridge will *increase* the *strife*, and tend to build up the Republican party.

Again, on the ground where my Breckinridge friends *now* stand, and claim so much credit for standing, John Bell has been standing *for years.* Yes, he and we were standing there when you were excited, mad, carried away in thoughtless adoration of this "cheat" and "swindle," as you now term the Kansas bill; and you abused us, called us traitors and allies of abolitionism. You drove him from his seat in the Senate for his very fidelity. You drove the gallant and noble Crittenden from his seat for the same reason, and have placed Mr. Breckinridge in his place. In this hour of our vindication, must we abandon Mr. Bell? Honor and a high sense of justice should force you to him. Nothing but ingratitude and the loss of self-respect can drive us from him. We have learned how to forgive enemies, but we have never learned how to abandon friends.

Again, Mr. Bell was in the field first. The Convention was called while you were still in the National Democracy with your "sound *forty-four faithful!*" He was nominated while you were *trying to get back* after once going out. You ought not to have nominated another, and thus divided those who agree. Besides, we are more National and have greater strength North. Mr. Buchanan was elected by a *plurality* vote. That minority being again divided, how can you succeed?

So I will say to our Douglas friends, why not support Bell? You are National in your wishes but you cannot succeed. You are dividing our strength and hazarding the nation. In voting for Bell, you will only give up *squatter sovereignty.* Are you *wedded* to that? If Mr. Douglas and his friends were to unite on Mr. Bell, the defeat of Lincoln is sure. And by such an exhibition of National patriotism, Mr. Douglas would write his name higher in the temple of Liberty than any living statesman has climbed.

Why should our Breckinridge friends still cleave to Democracy? The organization and the name belong to Mr. Douglas. It is folly to deny it. People can't be made to say anything, simply because you want them to say it. Besides, if Democracy has become so corrupt, and has deceived the country, as you say, why should you wish to appropriate its name with such a prestige? More than all, which has borne no fruit but strife, and blood, and deception, how can you expect us to be counted in its membership?

My countrymen, I appeal from these leaders *to you.* How long will you suffer politicians to flatter you as sovereigns and use you as victims, without awaking your resentment? How often shall they settle and unsettle the slavery question before you discover the only meaning they have, is to excite your prejudices and get your votes? For how many years shall changing demagogues shuffle you as the gambler shuffles his cards—to win a stake—and still find you willing to be shuffled again? You were told to worship the Kansas bill; with the blind but earnest devotion of a Mecca pilgrim, you did kneel and kiss! You were told to abuse your neighbor, because he would not worship with you. In all the billingsgate of the demagogue's vocabulary you did it. Now behold! They who told you to worship, tell you the king you worshipped is a cheat, a swindle, a humbug, yea, a "*deception to the South!*" The neighbor you abused has proven a wise man and a true patriot! Will you bend again the supple knee, and shout aloud with the nimble tongue, when these same priests shall order you? Will you? And so soon?

I have spoken to you, friends, in kindness. I have spoken the truth. I do not know that I shall speak again. May you do your duty, save your country, and stand approved at last.

DIVIDEND.—The Commercial Bank of Wilmington has declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Stokes.—Mr. Kallum, Democrat, Commons. No change. Poll: Kallum 784, King 547.

Stokes & Forsyth Senatorial District.—Mr. Waugh, Democrat. No change. Poll: Forsyth, Waugh 947, Walker, Whig, 1014; Stokes, Waugh 799, Walker 465. Waugh's majority 267.

Wilkes.—Messrs. Martin and Horton, Whigs, Commons. No change. Poll: Martin 1307, Horton 1413, Stokes, Democrat, 800. For Senate, 1232 votes for L. Q. Sharpe, Whig, without opposition in the district of Iredell, Wilkes, &c.

Ashe.—Mr. Crumpler, Whig, by 516 majority over Neal, Democrat. Gain.

Rutherford & Polk.—A. W. Burton, Democrat, Senate. Col. C. T. N. Davis, Whig, and Padget, Democrat, Commons. Whig gain of 1 Commoner.

Yadkin.—A. C. Cowles, Whig, Commons. Poll: Cowles 880, Williams, Democrat, 735.

Pitt.—E. J. Blount, Whig, Senate. B. G. Albritton and Church Perkins, Whigs, Commons. No change. Poll: Senate—Blount 797, Carr, Democrat 779. Commons—Albritton 807, Perkins 798, Stansell (D) 776, Hines (D) 751.

McDowell.—C. H. Burgin, Whig, by 5 majority. Gain.

Burke, Caldwell & McDowell, Senatorial District.—W. W. Avery, Democrat, by 23 majority over Col. Gaither. Whig loss.

Henderson.—Jos. P. Jordan, Whig, Commons. Gain.

Beaufort.—Fred. Grist, Whig, Senate, without opposition. Hon. R. S. Donnell and Mr. Marsh, Whigs, Commons. No change.

Buncombe.—A. S. Merrimon, Whig, Commons. Gain.

Caswell.—Hon. B. Brown, Senate. Hons. John Kerr and S. P. Hill, Commons. All Democrats. No change.

Pasquotank.—J. T. Williams, Whig, Commons. No change.

Perquimons & Pasquotank.—J. M. Whedbee, Senate. Whig; no change.

Camden.—D. D. Ferebee, Whig, Commons; no change.

Hertford.—J. B. Slaughter, Senate. J. J. Yeates, Commons. Whigs. No change.

Alexander.—Mr. Carson, Whig, Commons. Gain. Poll: Carson 585, Watts 414.

Wayne.—W. K. Lane, Senate; W. T. Dortch and Mr. Crawford, Commons; all Democrats; no change.

Chatham.—An error in the name of one of the Commoners in our last. R. N., *not* J. M. Green.

Chowan.—Small, Democrat, elected instead of Roberts, Whig, as at first reported.

Nash.—Taylor, Senate; Williams and Joyner, Commons; Democrats; no change.

Camden & Currituck.—Baxter, Democrat; Senate; instead of Barnard, Whig, as at first supposed.

Onslow.—J. H. Foy, Democrat.

Yancey.—Bowman, Whig, Commons. Gain.

Macon.—Siler, Whig, Commons. No change.

Jackson.—Love, Dem. Commons. No change.

Haywood.—Love, Democrat, Coms. No change.

Madison.—John A. Fagg, Democrat, Commons. No change.

Buncombe Senatorial District.—Marcus Erwin, Democrat; no change.

LOSS AND GAIN, &c.

In the Senate, the Whigs gain, in Gates and Chowan 1, Hyde and Tyrell 1, Martin and Washington 1, Carteret and Jones 1, Richmond and Robeson 1.—5. And lose, in Craven 1, Chatham 1, Johnston 1, Burke &c., 1.—4. Net Whig gain 1.

In the Commons, the Whigs gain, in Alamance 1, Caldwell 1, Craven 2, Carteret 1, Forsyth 1, Gates 1, Moore 1, McDowell 1, Orange 2, Wake 2, Washington 1, Alexander 1, Buncombe 1, Rutherford 1, Henderson 1, Yancey 1.—19. And lose, in Burke 1, Bladen 1, Bertie 1, Johnston 1.—4. Net Whig gain 15.

If no other changes occur, the Democratic majority in the Senate will be 12 instead of 14; and in the Commons 14 instead of 44.

MOORE COUNTY.

	Gov.		Sen.		Com.		Shff.	
	Pool.	Ellis.	Dowd.	Richardson.	Kelly.	Morison.	Worthy.	McNeill.
McNeill's,	45	142	87	38	52	120	62	124
Tysor's,	49	20	37	28	47	23	56	16
Carthage,	115	203	148	135	120	187	136	169
Sloan's,	172	119	156	61	168	113	183	94
Pocket,	102	54	105	30	102	53	114	41
Sanders',	61	59	65	37	59	60	68	46
Sand Hills,	50	49	74	12	49	49	44	55
Sheffields,	141	33	106	43	126	40	125	45
Ritter's,	108	70	47	117	96	70	86	88
	843	749	825	501	819	715	874	678

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

	GOVERNOR.		SENATE.		COMMONS.				SHERIFF.	
	Ellis.	Pool.	Thomas.	Walser.	Hayne.	Clark.	Mock.	Clodfetter.	Loftin.	Daniels.
Lexington,	442	502	472	419	451	416	452	461	574	361
Old Store, (Huzzy's,)	135	80	130	65	64	69	165	127	155	51
Ward's,	59	53	54	55	53	49	55	53	35	83
Thomasville,	25	190	182	30	179	132	38	45	178	33
Lee's,	23	34	28	25	32	21	13	34	49	7
Haines',	22	207	35	187	196	168	53	24	100	97
Browntown,	52	56	54	53	55	54	53	48	66	25
Clemmonsville,	16	83	32	63	71	79	25	7	38	57
Tyro,	78	20	63	23	20	20	70	69	68	18
Jackson Hill,	125	163	94	162	162	190	90	89	72	216
	972	1388	1144	1082	1283	1198	1014	957	1335	948

Fatal Effects of the Heat.—There were thirteen cases of sun-stroke in Cincinnati on Monday, seven of them fatal.

THE DOUGLAS DEMOCRACY INTO THE YANCEYITES.—The Yanceyites cannot support Judge Douglas because he disagrees with them about slavery in the territories. *He* holds that the people of the Territories must regulate the matter as suits them best: *they* maintain that Congress must protect it if the people of the Territories will not. This being the point in dispute, the Louisville Democrat, Douglas organ in Kentucky, fights the Breckinridge men with their own weapons and shows that if Douglas be unsound in his theory his Democratic opponents are so in their practice. The Democrat says:—

"The Black Republicans are more honest in their opinions than the Yancey party. They hold that it is the duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories. They had a majority in the House and they passed through the House a bill prohibiting slavery in New Mexico.

"The Yancey Breckinridge party hold that it is the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories. They had a majority in the Senate, but when the proposition was made there to protect slavery in Kansas, only three of their number voted for the proposition.

"Which has the South the most cause to fear, an open foe or a treacherous friend?"

A MISTAKE.—The Charlotte Democrat, commenting upon the late canvass and its results, says:—

"The demagogical appeals of the opposition to the "poor white man" have had the effect of reducing the democratic majority, but we are gratified to say they have not been entirely successful."

We think that the Democrat mistakes in its application of the word "demagogical." We do not think it a demagogical appeal to the "poor white man" to advocate a system of taxation by which the "poor white man" and the "rich white man' alike shall pay to the support of the government, which protects both alike, *equally*, according to the value of their property protected. There is not a particle of demagogueism in it. We think there was a great deal of demagogueism in the tin cup, feather beds, egg and chicken business; and we incline to the opinion that after a little the Democrat will concur with us.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.—A subscriber, writing from Denmark, Madison County, on the 28th ult., says:—

"The Breckinridge men claim this State. They claimed *ten* Congressmen last year, and elected *three.* Bell will get more votes in Tennessee than Douglas and Breckinridge both."

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.—A gentleman in Marshall County, Mississippi, writes to the New York Express:—

"Bell and Everett will certainly carry this State. There has not been such a political revolution as there is now going on in their favor since 1848."

A GOOD WHIG PLACE.—A friend at Hamptonville, sending us the Yadkin returns, adds the vote at that place:—

Pool,	323	Ellis	55
Speer, Whig, Sen.	319	Dobson	64
Cowles, " Coms.	365	Williams	28
Long, Whig Shff.,	341	Patterson	30

TEXAS.—A subscriber (an emigrant from this county) at Tyler, Smith County, Texas, writing on the 18th inst. says:—

"Times very hard here, and getting harder every day. There will be very little corn made here this year, not more than enough to bread the people, if that much. We have had no rain since about the 10th May last. Every thing parched up. Emigrants will find *hard times* if they come here. A great many anticipate leaving the country as soon as it rains so that they can get water for stock."

MURDER IN WILKES COUNTY.—A friend at Wilkesborough sends us the following particulars of a murder in that county on the evening of Election day:—

J. Henderson Minton was killed the evening of the 2d inst., about 8 o'clock, by John Nichols. The circumstances as related by Mr. Jarvis, who was the only person present, were as follows: Jarvis and Nichols were going home afoot from Wilkesboro', where they had been to the election, and finding Minton, who was their neighbor, lying in a fence corner intoxicated, they called him up, inviting him to pursue his journey with them which he did. The two, M., and N. fell behind wrangling. M. overtaking Jarvis first, followed very soon by N., who seemed angry as he had a stone in his hand, and cursed and swore. This he dropped when told to do so by Jarvis, but immediately putting his hand into his pocket, drew a knife and pitching at Minton's throat, cut his left jugular vein. As soon as he struck the fatal blow he fled; M. stooped down and picked up the very stone N. had brought in his hand, followed, but fell after running about 18 steps to rise no more. He lived till about 2 A. M.

Minton was about 22 years of age; Nichols about 30. Nichols has not been taken. The murder occurred about 3½ miles above Wilkesboro', in the public road.

SHERIFFS ELECTED.

Johnston.—W. H. Cullum, Democrat. Poll: Cullum 1240, Perry Godwin, Whig, 635.

Caswell.—J. C. Griffith.

Beaufort—Mr. Campbell.

Yadkin—W. W. Long. Poll: Long 1063, Patterson 438.

Pitt.—Mr. Hodges, Democrat. Poll: Hodges 837, Cox, Whig, 723.

Rutherford.—Mr. Walker, Whig, over Long, Democrat.

Wilkes.—Mr. Smith. Poll: Smith 1129, Staley 783.

Ashe.—Mr. Carson, Whig, by 256 majority.

Stokes.—N. Moody, Whig, by 19 majority.

DIED,

At the residence of Wm. S. Mallett Esq., near Brenham, Washington county, Texas, on the 27th July, JOHN D. SMITH, aged about 33 years, senior son of Farq'd Smith, Esq., of Harnett county, N. C.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Aug. 8.—St'r Flora McDonald, with passengers, and goods for G W Williams & Co, Jos Utley, Worth, Wightman & Co, B Moffitt, J N Smith, Makepeace & McRae, J A Pemberton, J D & J A McArthur, W McIntyre, J R McDuffie, Tyson, Kelly & Co, Deep River Mf Co, A A McKethan, D & W McLaurin, H L Myrover, W Carter & Son.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

DIVERSIFYING SOUTHERN INDUSTRY.

All experience has proved that it is the nation which combines agriculture, manufactures and commerce, in which diversified arts and varied knowledge are diffused, which fosters every kind of productive skill, it is that nation alone which can become prosperous, powerful and great.

We do not underrate the importance of that grand agricultural interest which is the employment of nine-tenths of the American population. We rejoice to observe in the active preparations for national, State and county fairs next fall, evidences of steady and increasing appreciation of agriculture. We would contend for State aid to it in whatever is beyond the reach of the people. Popular governments ought to be at least as liberal in this respect as monarchies. Russia, Sweden, and Austria were scarcely known among civilized nations until the power of their governments was brought in aid of individual industry, agricultural colleges established, and agriculture made an affair of State policy. The industry and finances of France were in a wretched condition until Henry IV and Sully applied the funds of the government to stimulate agriculture, and the result was national opulence. The agricultural societies of England have been liberally endowed by her government, and an analysis of all the soils and the best modes of improving them have been made at her expense. There may not exist the same necessity for the improvement of agriculture in America as in Europe, but the time must come when the rich valley of the West will be crowded with the millions which the Old World is casting upon our shores, and when a short crop, here as there, may produce incalculable suffering. Not only the Government, but individual proprietors, should put forth their best energies to elevate and strengthen this important interest. Let them encourage themselves by contemplating the achievements of agriculture in other lands. Italy, by careful cultivation, sustains one person to every two acres. The owner of twenty acres in that country considers himself a rich man. A distinguished General of Rome once refused from the people a grant of fifty acres, declaring that he was a bad citizen who could not be content with seven. The farm of Cincinnatus was but four acres. The words of the widow of Helvetius to Napoleon are worthy of being considered by our large farmers—"You cannot conceive how much happiness can be found on three acres of land." Southern agriculturists in general might find it profitable to reverse a rule on which they have always acted, and to bestow a large amount of labor on a small amount of land. In England agriculture has been carried to such a pitch of perfection, that, notwithstanding an amount equal to one-half the market value of all her agricultural productions goes to the support of Government, agriculture not only sustains itself, but flourishes. The superior husbandry of England has made the average product of wheat alone twenty-four bushels to the acre, and in portions of England and Scotland the average is fifty bushels.

And yet, notwithtanding the value of this interest, the world furnishes no example, from the foundation of the first empires in the valleys of the Euphrates and the Nile to the present day, of a mere commonwealth of agriculturists becoming great and powerful. A purely agricultural State may feed its own inhabitants, but it will remain stationary, like the dwellers of the inland plains of Asia and Africa; and make no progress in power and intelligence. It must combine with its agriculture *commerce*,—which the South so much needs,—commerce, from the lack of which the South loses such a vast proportion of the profits of those staples which are causing New York and Liverpool to rival the glories of ancient Tyre; commerce, which has been the vivifying spirit of almost every great nation of the world, from Egypt down to the United States. Egypt, Carthage, Venice, Spain, Holland, became wealthy and powerful by active commerce, and the greatest nations of the world now are the principal commercial nations, such as Great Britain, the United States and France. A striking illustration of the difference between a commercial and a non-commercial people has been observed in the position occupied by the United States, Great Britain and France in their efforts to accomplish that great desideratum of commerce—a ship canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. These three nations are the representatives of the commercial spirit of the world, and hence they have manifested the most profound interest in the construction of such a work, while the rest of the world look at it with passive indifference. Nicaragua—which is not a commercial State—never dreams of constructing this canal, though she might thereby command the whole trade between China, the East Indies, the eastern coast of Africa and the western coast of America on the one hand, and Europe and the United States on the other.

It was the commercial power of Carthage which enabled her to maintain her independence for more than a thousand years against Rome. This commercial spirit was co-existent with a strong and enlightened love of agriculture which converted the country into a garden. Commerce, however, was her chief pursuit, and the Atlantic Ocean to the Cape of Good Hope, the countries of the Baltic, and the coasts of France and England, witnessed the hardy and daring enterprise of her mariners. If Carthage, like the United States, had drawn her armies from her own people, instead of relying upon foreign mercenaries, it may well be doubted whether that powerful country would ever have yielded to the military greatness of Rome.

We shall shortly behold in the waters of the Chesapeake that magnificent ship which, in its gigantic proportions, is a fitting representative of English commerce, and in its still more wondrous structure, of English mechanical skill. What but English commerce could have suggested the idea of such a vessel, and where but in England could the manufacturing power have been found for such an undertaking? Let the South, instead of passing empty resolutions, diversify her industry and develop and build up commerce and manufactures. What mechanical enterprise has accomplished in so remarkable a degree for Boston, New York, Philadelphia, it will achieve for Southern cities. If we would see what can be effected by the diversification of labor, we have only to look at England, which, under the combined influences of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, has become the wealthiest and strongest empire that the world has ever seen. The soil of that little speck on the ocean, only two hundred leagues long, yields annually to the labor of its cultivators alone seven hundred millions of dollars. Its commerce employs forty thousand vessels, and has made the whole world tributary to its greatness. It has built up Liverpool, with its endless docks and quays, increasing it from a village of four thousand inhabitants in the time of Charles the Second to a city of about half a million, which repeatedly receives in one year in her custom house a sum more than thrice as great as the whole income of the English Crown in 1685. And, as to the manufactures, which, by her commercial outlets, are poured forth over the whole world, she exports in a single year more than £28,000,000 worth of cotton goods—an amount for a single article greater than the whole export of French manufactures for everything put together! It is the combined influence of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, which have made England the chief moving power of the earth,—in the language of Ledru Rollin: "the sovereign people of credit, circulation, and commerce."

Let the South, which furnishes to England the chief staples for her commerce and manufactures, imitate her example it she would become great and impregnable; let her encourage commerce, and no longer array herself against that national encouragement to American industry which is as important to her own interests as to those of Great Britain, and without which we can never compete in any branch of manufacturing enterprise with the enormous capital, cheap labor and practiced skill of that powerful nation.

1860.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.

JAS. N. SMITH.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and SELECT stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Glues, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, Cupping Cases, Electro Magneto Machines, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Extracts for Flavoring, Porter and Ale, Soaps, Starch, &c. &c.

To which he invites attention of Physicians and others.

Particular attention paid to orders and satisfaction guarantied both as regards PRICE and QUALITY.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist,
Nor. West Corner Market Square.

April 20. 11-itf

KNIVES AND FORKS.

A LARGE and well assorted stock constantly on hand.

Ivory Handle Knives, alone.
Carvers, some superior.
Silver Plated Forks.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Above double and treble plated.
Silver Plated Casters.
The best assortment in town.
A variety of Plated Fancy Articles.
Superior Scissors.
Looking Glasses, &c.

Most of the above goods are obtained directly from the manufacturers, and will be sold cheap, at

"The Crockery Store."

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Jan'y 18, 1860. 84itf

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform, ON WHEELS, to weigh 900 and 1200 lbs.
"Union" Platform and Dish, to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds.

The above are the best Scales made in the United States. Every Scale sold is WARRANTED TO BE CORRECT.

For sale at New York prices (adding expenses) by

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Agent for North Carolina,
at the "Crockery Store."

June 6, 1860. 24-itf

Errant, Wilson & Bro.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors and Havana Cigars,

No. 12, Hay Street.

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Retailers and Bar-keepers in general to their extensive stock **Of Wines, Brandies, Gins, Fancy Bottled Liquors, and Segars,** which for excellence of quality and cheapness of price, cannot be surpassed by any other House in the country.

Special attention is invited to their PURE GERMAN WINE VINEGAR, an article not known in the South, and when once tried no dealer nor private family will do without.

Also, Best RHINE WINES, for Table use: first quality SARDINES, at

ERRANT, WILSON & BRO.,
No. 12, Hay Street.

July 21. 37-ilm

THEY HAVE AT LAST ARRIVED!

PER Steamer Fanny I have received a fine assortment of

Saratoga and Newport

TRUNKS FOR LADIES.

They are perfect in their arrangement: something entirely new, and for strength, beauty and economy cannot be beat: in fact, surpassing all others ever before brought to this market, and are sold at great bargains.

Gents Sole Leather Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Buggy Trunks, New Style English Travelling Trunks, Umbrellas for Buggies and Promenade.

All those Goods are sold now cheaper than ever, to make room for my large Fall Importations.

Call at Nos. 14 and 16, Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

GEORGE BRANDT.

July 16. 35-itf

Southern Piano Manufactory.

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer.

Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Prior, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. C. Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. R. Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Pool, Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.

All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Address

J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers;
No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore.

June 6. 24-itf

AVON E. HALL.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81i1ypd

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases See advertisement in another column.

Feb'y 3, 1860 89-11Y

NOTICE.

HAVING removed to Florida, I have left my papers with Messrs. Wm. McL. McKay and Henry Mullins, Attorneys at Law, who will attend to all my cases in the Courts of North Carolina where I have been employed. My clients will please call on them.

JAMES BANKS.

Florida, Dec'r 27, 1859. 81-itf

Hon. John Bell.—The course which many of the partizan papers are pursuing towards that eminent citizen, John Bell, of Tennessee, deserves the severest censure. Mr. Bell throughout his whole political course has exhibit the highest patriotism, integrity, and devotion to the Union. The peace of the country and the preservation of the rights of the States and of every section, have been his great aim. To quell agitation, to discourage sectionalism on the one hand and fanaticism on the other, may have led him at times to make concessions which he would not have done under other circumstances; but throughout, he has maintained his consistency to the great principle of conservatism, which has been his guiding star. A review of his entire course will challenge the approval and admiration of every intelligent, cool, conservative man in the country.

Take him all in all, we do not compromise our impartiality, when we say, no man is, in our judgment, more eminently qualified at this crisis, to manage the affairs of this great nation and bring the ship of State out of the rocks and quicksands which lie in her way, to a safe harbor, than John Bell, of Tennessee. It is becoming quite evident that the voice of the nation calls for a change of officers to manage the ship. The very distractions of the Democratic party most clearly indicate this.

We honestly believe, therefore, laying aside all party feeling, and looking solely to the good of the country and the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, that John Bell, could he rally to his support the united conservatism of the country, is the best fitted man now before the people, in experience, wise forecaste, integrity of purpose, cool courage and discretion, to officer and man the ship of State at this juncture.—*Wash. Dis.*

A Terrible and Just Rebuke.—If James B. Clay has a soul at all—which we very much doubt—it must have grown icy cold within him, when he read the following paragraph in a late number of the Louisville Journal:

"The Louisville Courier undertakes to tell us about Mr. James B. Clay's speech at Bardstown last Monday. It says that he "touched upon the abolition record of Mr. Everett." If Mr. J. B. Clay is not old enough to know, from his own recollection, he ought certainly to know from the testimony of others, that his father, his immortal father, was never a candidate for the Presidency, without being constantly and remorselessly denounced by the whole of the Democratic leaders and by the whole Democratic rank and file as an abolitionist, a thorough and life-long abolitionist. The recreant son ought certainly to know, that the leaders and the masses of the party, with which he is now acting, always relied upon this infamous charge, not less than upon the charge of bargain and corruption, to work his illustrious father's destruction. And, knowing this, he should be especially careful how he hurls such a charge at others, and most especially how he hurls it at a man who stood by Henry Clay in every struggle, for nearly a quarter of a century, and until the illustrious statesman's death; a man who gave the whole of his great power and influence in favor of the establishment of Henry Clay's Compromise of 1850, and has never violated it by act or word; a man, whom Henry Clay, standing in the Senate of the United States, nobly and eloquently defended as a true and lofty patriot, closing his defence with the solemn declaration, that, if such a statesman should be rejected by the Senate as an abolitionist, the Union might well be considered as already dissolved; a man, in short, whom John C. Breckinridge, the degenerate Clay's candidate for the Presidency, has within the last few months held publicly up to his fellow-countrymen as *one of the models of a pure and high and patriotic statesmen, living in the midst of abolition influences, and bravely resisting them.* The breath with which the recreant man of Ashland breathes the charge of abolitionism, or the slightest insinuation of such a charge against Edward Everett, should blast and paralyze the accursed tongue in his foul mouth."

"Coming Home." At a grand outpouring of the friends of the Constitution and the Union, at Roxbury, Mass., last week, Geo. S. Hilliard Esq., closed a thrilling speech by saying:

"I see here, I see around me, old friends who used to stand shoulder to shoulder with me in many a well-fought field in former times. They have not of late taken part in the political struggles and contests that have moved the minds of men in this our State of Massachusetts. They are here to night, some of them after years of retirement. One of them, whom I took by the hand in the ante-chamber, said to me, "I feel as if I was coming home." Simple words, but they came from his heart—they went to mine. [Applause]. Have we not come home? We have wandered far—we have passed by one or more doors, which opened themselves wide. We passed the Democratic door—that was not our home. We passed the Republican door—that was not our home. We wandered on, sometimes a little faint, but we have now just climbed the brow of the hill, and are looking down upon our home. [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.] There is our old political homestead—the school-house—the old well and the well-sweep—the meadow, the meeting house, and the *bell* in the belfry—[shouts of applause]—the good old church-going bell flinging wide its mellow tones far over hill and dale, and seeming to speak, as it falls in tones of music on the ear, "Weary wanderer, foot-sore and spent, welcome—welcome home!" [Prolonged and hearty applause followed by three cheers for Mr. Hillard, the audience rising and shouting as with one voice.]

An Interesting Incident.—During the progress of the Breckinridge fizzle, on Tuesday night, a gentleman arose in the audience and stated that he had always been a Democrat—a Democrat from his youth up—but he was prepared, there and then, to propose a bet of from $500 to $5,000 that Breckinridge would not carry the State of Virginia! This proposition, coming as it did from a staunch, well-known, intelligent Democrat of this city, fell like a thunder-bolt upon the assembled Breckinridgers, and caused them to immediately wilt! It operated as an awful damper upon the feelings of the faithful Yanceyites, and made them all look exceedingly cheap and "sotbackish." The bet thus publicly offered, it is needless to say, was not taken—notwithstanding Mr. Welford had just assured the Breckinridgers most solemnly that Breckinridge would triumphantly carry every Southern State, and notwithstanding Mr. Wise had just solemnly assured them that Breckinridge would easily carry Virginia, in spite of both the Douglas and the Bell men!

The gentleman, who thus defiantly brought the Breckinridgers to their milk, by the offer of so accomodating a bet, is Mr. Wood of this city, a life-long and devoted Democrat.—*Rich. Whig.*

A Fine Prospect.—W. L. Yancey, in his speech at Huntsville, the other day, said:

"The contest of 1856 was barely won by a united democracy, said Col. Y. We are now divided—have only 127 votes, the whole Southern States, with Oregon and California, divided between Breckinridge, Bell and Douglas."

Yancey calculates certainly upon the election of Lincoln, which is to be the signal for a dissolution of the Union. The honest masses can thwart the whole scheme by concentrating upon Bell and Everett.—*Rich. Wihg.*

Condition of Southern Crops.—We continue to receive, says the N. O. Bulletin, very discouraging accounts of the condition and prospects of the crops in the South. Indeed, if these accounts be not a little overdrawn, our planting interests have received such a blow as must entail much distress upon many communities in our section. Not within our recollection has vegetation in the Southern States been visited with such extraordinary weather. In many sections no rain has fallen for fully three months. The nights have been hot and dewless, while fiercely blazing suns, withering blasts of heated air, with frequent hurricanes, and in some sections storms of rain and hail, will render memorable for many a year the days of the summer of 1860. Such has been the weather South, and the result is seen in cornfields so completely burned up as in many instances not to afford even fodder for cattle. Cotton, too, in several sections, is reported as having ceased growing, and is now prematurely opening at the top. As remarked in a previous article, the intelligent reader can readily conclude for himself the actual condition of vegetation subject to such blighting weather. For ourselves, we confess our inability to arrive at a general conclusion as to the quantity of corn saved, and the relative proportion of the coming cotton crop to those of previous years.

Heated Wind Storm.—A heated wind storm passed over a portion of Kansas on the 7th inst., which proved nearly as destructive to animal life as the recent tornadoes that visited with such terrible effect portions of Iowa. The wind arose about 10½ o'clock A. M., and continued until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At 1 o'clock the mercury rose to 119½ degrees, and continued so tor about an hour, and then began gradually to decrease. The effect can scarcely be imagined. The wind blew a brisk gale, carrying with it a salty sulphurous smell. Two men in attempting to cross the country from the Iola to Humboldt, (distance eight miles,) were overtaken and perished. There were three others at Humboldt who were caught out with teams, which perished, the men alone surviving, and are now in a fair way to recover. There was scarcely a chicken left in the country. Hogs and cattle fell in their tracks and suffocated. Various reasons and conjectures as to its cause are given, but all unsatisfactory.

Counterfeit Gold.—The New York Banks and the Subtreasury office in that city warn the public against the ingenious and very dangerous counterfeit of the ten dollar gold pieces which are circulated extensively, and almost defy detection, except by an expert. The genuine coin is opened, full one-half the gold taken out, and then filled in with platina or some other equally heavy substance, and then closed up; the coin itself, to all appearances, remaining the same in all respects even to the specific weight. Specimens of this spurious coin are exhibited which would seem to defy detection by ordinary skill, or even the closest observation and handling, and yet the amount of pure gold left in a ten dollar gold piece is scarcely equal to $4.50.

Texas Coal Bed on Fire.—The Nauvoo Express says: "A coal bed, between Wild Cat Bluff, on the Trinity, and Mound Prairie, which has been burning slowly for a number of years, has, during the present dry season, made wonderful progress, and ten or twenty acres have been burnt off, and the fire still progressing rapidly. Recently, on a gentleman and lady riding near it the horses broke through the crust of earth which covers the fire near the edge, and were severely burnt before they could get out."

A Great Wheat State.—The wheat crop of the young State of Wisconsin for the year 1860, is set down, after a careful estimate by the most competent persons, at *twenty-two millions of bushels.* In 1850 the wheat crop in Pennsylvania, the heaviest wheat-growing State, was 15,367,691 bushels. The crop of Wisconsin, in that year, was 4,286,131 bushels. The product of the present year is perfectly amazing.

A learned Witness.—Witnesses are often exceedingly stupid, but we don't know whether *this* witness ought to be called stupid or not. He was before Baron Martin, in the west country. It was desired to get from him an exact account of a certain conversation, with the "says I" and "says he," but the counsel could not make him comprehend the form in which he was wanted to make his statement. So the Court took him in hand. "Now, my man, tell us exactly what passed." "Yes, my Lord, certainly. I said that I would not have the pig." "Well, and what was his answer?" "He said that he had been keeping the pig for me, and that he——." "No; no; he did not say that—he could not have said it. He spoke in the first person." "No; I was the first person that spoke my Lord." "I mean this —don't bring in the third person; repeat his exact words." "There was no third person, my Lord, only him and me." "Look here, my good fellow; he did not say *he* had been keeping the pig; he said, 'I have been keeping it.'" "I assure you, my Lord, there was no mention of your Lordship at all. We are on two different stories, my Lord, that's clear. There was no third person, and if anything had been said about your Lordship, I must have heard it." So the Court had to give it up, though the witness was only too ready to tell all he knew.—*Scotch paper.*

Cure for In-Growing Nails.—It is stated by a correspondent that cauterization by hot tallow is an immediate cure for in-growing nails. He says: "The patient on whom I first tried this was a young lady who had been unable to put on a shoe for several months, and decidedly the worst case I have ever seen. The disease had been of long standing. The edge of the nail was deeply undermined; the granulations formed a high ridge, partly covered with skin, and pus constantly oozed from the root of the nail; the whole toe was swollen, and extremely tender and painful. My mode of proceeding was this: I put a very small piece of tallow in a spoon and heated it over a lamp until it became very hot, and dropped two or three drops between the nail and granulations. The effect was almost magical. Pain and tenderness were at once relieved, and in a few days the granulations were all gone, the diseased parts dry and destitute of feeling and the edge of the nail exposed so as to admit of being pared away without any inconvenience. The cure was complete, and the trouble never returned. I have tried this plan repeatedly since, with the most satisfactory results. The operation causes but little if any pain if the tallow is properly heated. A repetition might in some cases be necessary, although I never have met with a case that did not yield to one application. Admitting the theory of Dr. Loinrer to be correct, the *modus operandi* is very plainly to be seen. The liquid cautery insinuates itself in every interstice under the nail, accomplishing in one minute, without pain, all that can be effected by the painful application of nitrate of silver for several weeks."—*Medical and Surgical Journal.*

A One-Sided Balance Sheet.—A shoe manufacturer of London failed a few weeks ago, when his liabilities were found to be a quarter of a million of dollars, and his assets eleven thousand dollars.

It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps the independence of solitude.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

We have definite accounts from 81 out of 86 counties, as follows:

	1860.		1858.	
	Pool.	Ellis.	McRae.	Ellis.
Ashe,	811	377	683	809
Alexander,	594	429	350	430
Alamance,	793	771	616	825
Anson,	887	289	774	325
Bladen,	548	670	329	683
Beaufort,	1110	628	780	585
Bertie,	570	532	321	459
Brunswick,	422	410	435	336
Burke,	584	603	521	525
Buncombe,	910	918	701	980
Chatham,	1255	1255	1113	1077
Columbus,	430	718	291	689
Cumberland,	861	1023	652	854
Cabarrus,	877	429	582	481
Caldwell,	540	370	500	371
Catawba,	415	960	181	990
Craven,	832	800	559	759
Cherokee,	518	664	616	551
Chowan,	278	305	184	307
Carteret,	561	481	261	423
Camden,	541	96	454	112
Caswell,	224	945	184	996
Currituck,	219	761	142	638
Cleveland,	419	998	207	1104
Davie,	690	481	587	432
Duplin,	197	1358	132	1257
Davidson,	1388	972	1064	971
Edgecombe,	127	1095	108	871
Franklin,	406	810	372	825
Forsyth.	1028	1015	634	882
Granville,	983	1144	783	1083
Guilford,	2137	457	1819	409
Gates,	30 maj.		393	402
Gaston,	200	860	99	845
Greene,	345	421	151	328
Halifax,	595	788	401	712
Harnett,	203	702	201	639
Haywood,	306	577	215	527
Henderson,	829	586	672	526
Hertford,	399	355	325	309
Hyde,	25 maj.		412	421
Iredell,	1715	382	1256	384
Jackson,		401 maj.	99	587
Jones,	212	275	182	238
Johnston,	864	1044	728	819
Lincoln,	256	530	222	601
Lenoir,	349	556	274	462
Macon,	100 maj.		357	365
Madison,		118 maj.	231	499
Moore,	843	749	666	658
Martin,		375 maj.	150	646
Montgomery,	832	175	581	323
Mecklenburg,	757	1274	455	998
McDowell,	552	457	368	429
Nash,	122	1050	321	798
New Hanover,	713	1549	407	1410
Northampton,	614	779	365	648
Onslow,	135	841	141	777
Orange,	1238	1109	1037	1012
Pasquotank,	521	360	436	324
Person,	299	620	196	636
Perquimons,	412	298	320	300
Pitt,	778	771	723	733
Polk,		98 maj.	93	205
Randolph,	1567	448	1230	492
Rockingham,	444	1127	332	1127
Rutherford,	804	701	689	600
Robeson,	681	844	532	759
Rowan,	1079	1160	852	1226
Richmond,	565	251	525	258
Stanly,	1065	89	821	139
Sampson,	590	1042	485	1041
Surry,	579	933	464	798
Stokes,	471	813	396	788
Tyrrell,	90 maj.		144	217
Union,	425	931	304	824
Wayne,	389	1201	164	1236
Wake,	1573	1491	779	1659
Washington,	481	212	200	288
Warren,	136	874	108	872
Watauga,	442	259	386	246
Wilson,	133	919	108	880
Wilkes,	1419	614	1081	562
Yadkin,	899	724	757	737
Yancey,	474	774	199	863
	50,705	56,271	39,965	56,212
		50,705		39,965
	Ellis's maj.	5,566	Ellis's maj.	16,247

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

	Gov.		Sen.		Com.		Shff.	
	Pool.	Ellis.	Dowd.	Richardson.	Barringer.	Jordan.	Sanders.	Redwine.
Rock Spring,	47	8	36	8	38	18	49	5
Bruton's,	37	10	22	21	21	10	26	21
Diffie's,	40	43	85	28	4	40	43	38
Bean's,	96	4	85	12	15	81	83	7
Fork,	114	1	15	77	58	20	61	40
Zion,	49	1	41	8	41	8	28	16
Mt. Gilead,	145	19	110	45	145	21	107	47
Rush's Mills,	40	14	41	9	83	7	34	17
Auman's Hill,	31	23	36	7	16	6	31	19
Prospect,	41	00	34	4	34	8	33	3
Milledgeville,	46	4	40	5	34	6	28	21
Troy,	144	48	74	105	83	85	122	69
	830	175	569	329	522	310	642	303

STANLY COUNTY.

	Gov.		Sen.	Com.			Shff.	
	Pool.	Ellis.	Barringer.	Greene.	Waddill.	Howell, Anti Ad.	Marshall.	Nash.
Centre,	98	18	102	33	72	00	54	58
Ross's,	41	1	42	9	32	1	3	36
Russel's,	110	20	106	59	59	4	48	77
Ridenhour's,	71	1	67	17	52	00	30	41
Almond's,	111	4	96	59	43	00	72	35
Furr's,	127	17	114	73	45	10	108	49
Smith's,	146	14	105	88	53	2	140	48
Tyson's,	119	2	117	95	23	00	71	46
Albemarle,	242	12	236	99	146	1	150	102
	1065	89	985	532	525	18	636	492

Drowned at Cape May.—Thomas Jefferson Badgett, of North Carolina was drowned while bathing on the 8th inst. Every effort was made to resuscitate him, but failed.

A Tempest in a Tea-Pot.—The Secession journals are endeavoring to excite a sectional prejudice against Mr. Bell because he believed in the right of petition, and favored the courteous reception of every petition which came from the people, even though some of them might ask for interference with the peculiar institution of the South which Congress had not the power to grant. Receiving the petitions, however, was a very different thing from advocating or favoring them. These fire-eating journals seem to forget that Mr. Buchanan, whose election they all advocated four years ago, was always in favor of receiving such petitions. He presented a great many of them himself. For instance, on the 18th of August, 1838, he presented a petition in favor of entering into diplomatic intercourse with Hayti, which, if granted, would have compelled this Government to have received at Washington a *nigger* Ambassador.

Richmond Whig.

Gen. Cass.—Friends of Gen. Cass say that the state of his health is such that it is extremely doubtful whether he again resumes the toils and cares of his official position. The venerable statesman is sojourning at Detroit.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Aug. 9, 1860.

The steamer Europa, with Liverpool dates to the 28th ult. has arrived.

Her advices, which are two days later and meagre in the extreme, have been briefly telegraphed. It was reported incorrectly that a Convention had been signed at Paris relative to the intervention of the European Powers in the Syrian outbreak. Such a Convention, it is expected, will soon be signed, and to that end conferences were being held in the French capital. Garibaldi is said to be at Messina, which appears to be still in the possession of the Neapolitans. He is supposed to have been wounded in the affair at Milazza. Rome is in a feverish state of excitement and a rising of the people may be expected there at any moment.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Cotton dull. Flour firm. Wheat advanced 1 @ 2d. Corn declined 3d. Rice dull at 23s. 6d., and quotations barely maintained. Rosin dull and all qualities slightly declined; Common 4s. 1d @ 4s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 31s.

Another "Dred Scott" Case.—The Shelby (Ky.) News states that a suit has been instituted in the Shelby Circuit Court, involving the question of slavery in the northwestern territory, as affected by the ordinance of 1787. The plaintiff asserts that his master became a permanent resident of Illinois, and took the plaintiff to that State, and there kept him during the period of his residence therein. The plaintiff claims that by virtue of the ordinance of 1787, and the constitution and laws of Illinois, this residence liberated him from slavery.

Capture of Another Slaver.—Lieut. Maffitt, commanding United States steamer Crusader, reports to the Navy Department that he captured, on the 23d of July, near the Island of Anguilla, one of the Bahamas, an American brig that had the night previous landed a cargo of slaves on the Island of Cuba.

The Bell and Everett Meeting.—The meeting held in Washington last night by the friends of Bell and Everett surpassed the expectations of all, alike in the numbers and in the enthusiasm of the animated multitude gathered, under the most inspiring auspices, in tribute to the cause represented by these distinguished names. It was evident that nothing but a deep popular sentiment could have produced such a formidable demonstration, which gave good token of the lively interest cherished by the people of Washington and the surrounding country, in common with their fellow-citizens throughout the land, in the success of the movement inaugurated by the Constitutional Union party.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Breckinridge Convention.—The proceedings of the Breckinridge Convention at Syracuse will be found on next page. Both an Electoral ticket and a State ticket were nominated. The following resolution, moved by J. G. Little of Putnam, was adopted:—

Resolved, That the State Central Committee appointed to-day, be empowered to confer, if they deem it proper to do so, with any other Committee appointed for the purpose of consolidating the national elements of the State in opposing the Republican State ticket, upon the principles enunciated by this Convention in its resolutions.

Jour. of Commerce.

Douglas Ticket in Arkansas.—An electoral ticket has been formed in Arkansas which will canvass the State for Douglas and Johnson. The following gentlemen compose the ticket: For the State at large, Gen. T. H. Bradley and Col. H. C. Moore. First District, D. C. Cross; Second, W. P. Grace.

Douglas Meeting at Breckinridge's Home.—There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Douglas in Fayette county, Kentucky—the home of John C Breckinridge on last Monday week. Delegates were appointed to the Douglas State Convention at Louisville, on the 11th inst.

The Border States.—The New York Herald says:

We have heard enough from the late elections in North Carolina, Kentucky and Missouri to warrant the opinion that in the Presidential election of November the Democracy will lose all the border slaves States from Missouri to Maryland. Tennessee, also, may be added to the number swinging round to Bell and Everett, with the remarkable changes which are going on in the great political tidal currents of 1860, in the Southern division of the Union.

Horse Diseases, &c.—Mr. C. H. Sherman of Natick, has lost three fine horses within a week, each valued at $200, by a disease which physicians say exactly resembles the *pleuro pneumonia* in cattle. At Newton Lower Falls three hogs have died suddenly of a singular disease, of which the doctors had no knowledge.

Boston Transcript.

NOTICE.

I will sell for cash at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville on the 3d day of September next, (being Monday of September Court,) the following Lots or parcels of Land or so much thereof as will pay the taxes and costs due for the years 1857-'58.

One Lot on Ramsey St., listed by Jos. Baker, Jr. for Sophia Williams. Taxes and costs due $4 47.

One lot of Land near Wilmington Road known as the Brickyard listed by J. E. Bryan. Taxes and costs due $14 11.

One Lot on Mumford St., listed by Jas. Banks for Martha Sampson. Tax and costs due $4 57.

One lot listed by Jas. Banks for Lucy Deal, tax and costs due $3 17.

One lot corner of Hillsboro' and Cumberland St. and one other lot joining the above listed by G. Deming for Sarah Ashe, tax and costs due $3 26.

One lot on North St. listed by G W. I. Goldston, Trustee of Jas. McPherson, tax and costs due $3 78.

One lot on Mumford St. listed by J. S. Raboteau, tax and costs due $10 10.

One lot on Old St. known as the Brumwell lot, listed by O. P. Stark, tax and costs due $5 36.

One lot on Arch St. joins J. A. Pemberton, unlisted, supposed to belong to the Estate of O. Gwinn, double tax due for 1857 and 1858, $11 06.

Price of this advertisement to be added to the above amounts.

HECTOR McNEILL, Shff.
By R. W. HARDIE, Dep. Shff.

August 11, 1860. 43-ts

NOTICE.

AT AUGUST TERM 1860, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bladen County, general letters of Administration of the Estate of Daniel M. Melvin, deceased, were granted to the undersigned. Persons indebted to the intestate are notified to make early payment, while those having claims against him must present them in due time, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

BARBARA A. MELVIN.
JOHN N. McCOLL.

Aug. 7.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 20th of September 1860, the perishable property of the late Daniel M. Melvin will be sold at his former residence on six months credit.

B. A. MELVIN.
JOHN N. McCOLL.

Aug. 7. 43-ts

Wilmington Journal weekly till sale.

D. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13, 1860.

The Result.—In the preceding page see table of returns, official and unofficial, of the vote for Governor. We have all the counties except Alleghany, and probably that is, as heretofore, included in the Ashe vote.

The whole vote polled, it will be seen, is 106,976, to which number the counties in which as yet majorities only are reported will add about [illegible],000; making the vote of the State about 111,000, and some 8,500 larger than ever before. Mr. Pool's vote far exceeds that ever heretofore given to a Whig, and would have elected the recipient in any previous contest: in that two years ago by about 8,000 majority.

The Democratic majority in the Legislature on joint ballot is 20: 12 in the Senate, instead of 14 at the last session; and 8 in the Commons, instead of 44 at the last session.

We append a list of the members elect, which we have been at some trouble to make correct, and which we believe is entirely accurate. The Commoner from Yancey, we have seen classed as an ad valorem Democrat, but our correspondent at Asheville, who kindly sent us early returns from that section, ought to know and classes him as Whig.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1860-61.
SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—J. M. Whedbee, Whig.
Camden and Currituck—B. F. Simmons, Democrat.
Gates and Chowan—M. L. Eure, Whig.
Hyde and Tyrrell—Jones Spencer, Whig.
Northampton—J. M. S. Rogers, Democrat.
Hertford—J. B. Slaughter, Whig.
Bertie—David Outlaw, Whig.
Martin and Washington—J. R. Stubbs, Whig.
Halifax—M. C. Whitaker, Democrat.
Edgecombe and Wilson—H. T. Clark, Democrat.
Pitt—E. J. Blount, Whig.
Beaufort—Frederick Grist, Whig.
Craven—N. H. Street, Democrat.
Carteret and Jones—Dr. M. F. Arendell, Whig.
Greene and Lenoir—J. P. Speight, Democrat.
New Hanover—Eli W. Hall, Democrat.
Duplin—Dr. James Dickson, Democrat.
Onslow—L. W. Humphrey, Democrat.
Bladen, Brunswick, &c.—Jno. D. Taylor, Democrat.
Cumberland and Harnett—Duncan Shaw, Democrat.
Sampson—Thomas I. Faison, Democrat.
Wayne—W. K. Lane, Democrat.
Johnston—J. W. B. Watson, Democrat.
Wake—M. A. Bledsoe, Ad-Val. Democrat.
Nash—A. J. Taylor, Democrat.
Franklin—W. Harris, Democrat.
Warren—T. J. Pitchford, Democrat.
Granville—C. H. K. Taylor, Democrat.
Person—C. L. Winstead, Democrat.
Orange—Josiah Turner, Jr., Whig.
Alamance and Randolph—Jona. Worth, Whig.
Chatham—W. S. Harris, Democrat.
Moore and Montgomery—W. D. Dowd, Whig.
Richmond and Robeson—Alfred Dockery, Whig.
Anson and Union—S. H. Walkup, Whig.
Guilford—John M. Morehead, Whig.
Caswell—Bedford Brown, Democrat.
Rockingham—F. L. Simpson, Democrat.
Mecklenburg—John Walker, Democrat.
Cabarrus and Stanly—V. C. Barringer, Whig.
Rowan and Davie—Dr. J. G. Ramsey, Whig.
Davidson—Jno. W. Thomas, Whig.
Stokes and Forsyth—Jesse A. Waugh, Democrat.
Ashe, Surry &c.—Jos. Dobson, Democrat.
Iredell, Wilkes &c.—L. Q. Sharpe, Whig.
Burke, McDowell &c.—W. W. Avery, Democrat.
Lincoln, Gaston &c.—Jasper Stowe, Democrat.
Rutherford, Polk &c.—A. W. Burton, Democrat.
Buncombe, Henderson &c.—Marcus Erwin, Democrat.
Haywood, Macon &c,—W. H. Thomas, Democrat.
Democrats 31; Whigs 19—Democratic majority 12.
In last Senate 14. In preceding 16.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—Giles Mebane, Whig, Jno Tabscott, Dem.
Alexander—Dr. J. M. Carson, Whig.
Anson—L. L. Polk, E. R. Liles, Whigs.
Ashe—T. N. Crumpler, Whig.
Burke—J. H. Pearson, Democrat.
Buncombe—A. S. Merrimon, Whig.
Bladen—C. T. Davis, Democrat.
Bertie—P. T. Henry, Whig, ——— Fergurson, Dem.
Beaufort—R. S. Donnell, W. T. Marsh, Whigs.
Brunswick—T. D. Meares, Whig.
Caldwell—Dickson, Whig.
Cabarrus—W. S. Harris, Whig.
Catawba—Jonas Cline, Democrat.
Chatham—W. P. Taylor, R. N. Green, Whigs, Turner Bynum, Democrat.
Cherokee—G. W. Hayes, Whig.
Craven—C. C. Clark, F. E. Alfred, Whigs.
Cumberland and Harnett—C. G. Wright, J. S. Harrington, J. C. Williams, Democrats.
Chowan—Small, Democrat.
Columbus—N. L. Williamson, Democrat.
Camden—D. D. Ferebee, Whig.
Carteret—D. W. Whitehurst, Whig.
Caswell—John Kerr, S. P. Hill, Democrats.
Currituck—B. M. Baxter, Democrat.
Cleaveland—A. G. Waters, J. R. Logan, Democrats.
Davidson—Lewis Haynes, E. B. Clark, Whigs.
Davie—Howard, Whig.
Duplin J. D. Stanford, J. G. Branch, Democrats.
Edgecombe—R. R. Bridgers, J. S. Woodard, Dems.
Forsyth—J. F. Poindexter, Whig, Philip Barrow, Democrat.
Franklin—W. F. Green, Democrat.
Gaston—J. H. White, Democrat.
Granville—J. M. Bullock, W. H. Jenkins, S. H. Cannaday, Democrats.
Guilford—C. P. Mendenhall, C. E. Shober, J. L. Gorrell, Whigs.
Greene—A. D. Speight, Democrat.
Gates—John Boothe, Whig.
Haywood—S. L. Love, Democrat.
Halifax—A. H. Davis, W. B. Pope, Democrats.
Hertford—J. J. Yeates, Whig.
Henderson—Jos. P. Jordan, Whig.
Hyde—Tilman Farrow, Whig.
Iredell—A. K. Simonton, A. B. F. Gaither, Whigs.
Jackson—J. R. Love, Democrat.
Jones—W. P. Ward, Democrat.
Johnston—W. H. Watson, Jas. Mitchener, Democrats.
Lenoir—J. C. Wooten, Democrat.
Lincoln—John F. Hoke, Democrat.
Madison—John A. Fagg, Democrat.
Martin—Ewell, Democrat.
McDowell—C. H. Burgin, Whig.
Moore—Alexander Kelly, Whig.
Montgomery—E. G. L. Barringer, Whig.
Macon—D. W. Siler, Whig.
Mecklenburg—S. W. Davis, J. M. Potts, Democrats.
Nash—H. G. Williams, Democrat.
New Hanover—S. J. Person, Daniel Shaw, Democrats.
Northampton—M. W. Ransom, W. W. Peebles, Dems.
Onslow—J. H. Foy, Democrat.
Orange—H. B. Guthrie, W. N. Patterson, Whigs.
Pasquotank—J. T. Williams, Whig.
Perquimons—N. Newby, Whig.
Pitt—B. G. Albritton, Churchill Perkins, Whigs.
Person—Wilkinson, Democrat.
Robeson—Alex. McMillan, Eli Wishart, Democrats.
Rockingham—Rawley Galloway and Thos. Slade, Democrats.
Rowan—N. N. Fleming, N. F. Hall, Democrats.
Rutherford—C. T. N. Davis, Whig, B. H. Padgett, Democrat.
Randolph—I. H. Foust, Thos. S. Winslowe, Whigs.
Richmond—J. G. Blue, Whig.
Sampson—N. C. Faison, Geo. W. Autrey, Democrats.
Surry—W. Waugh, Democrat.
Stokes—Horatio Kallum, Democrat.
Stanly—Lafayette Greene, Whig.
Tyrrell—C. McCleese, Whig.
Union—C. Q. Lemmonds, Democrat.
Wake—S. H. Rogers, J. W. Russ, Whigs, H. Mordecai, Dem.
Warren—J. B. Batchelor, W. H. Cheek, Democrats.
Washington—C. Latham, Whig.
Watauga—George N. Folk, Whig.
Wayne—W. T. Dortch, M. K. Crawford, Democrats.
Wilkes—A. W. Martin, ——— Horton, Whigs.
Yadkin—A. C. Cowles, Whig.
Yancy—Bowman, Whig.
Democrats 64; Whigs 56; Democratic majority 8. In last House 44. In preceding 42.
Democratic majority on joint ballot 20.

Mr. Bell and the Right of Petition.—We see in the Wilmington Journal of the 10th inst., an article taken from a Southern Democratic paper, in which a wonderful discovery is heralded to the world in all the pomp and circumstance of glaring capitals. "Mr. Bell (such is the discovery) invariably voted with the North against the 21st Rule." This was the celebrated Rule against abolition petitions. We do not know whether Mr. Bell invariably voted against the Rule, or whether he may at times have not voted at all, or at others voted for it. The search would be troublesome, and we doubt whether it has been made by the paper making the statement or by that which circulates it. But we hope and believe that Mr. Bell did invariably vote against that Rule. No better votes could have been given by a Southern man; and prominent among the few good things for which the Hon. T. L. Clingman, Democratic U. S. Senator from North Carolina, deserves honor in North Carolina and the South is *his* action on this 21st Rule. He voted against it, spoke against it and worked against it, until it was repealed—unfortunately too late to correct the incalculable amount of mischief that its passage and enforcement had effected; for *that Rule was the making of the abolition party.*

We believe that it was repealed by a Democratic House: we *know* that efforts to restore it after its repeal were rejected by Democratic Houses, and that for many years past of Democratic power, no such Rule has existed. Those rejections and final abandonment vindicated the sound policy of Mr. Bell's votes. The only difference on the matter between Mr. Bell and the Democracy is that it required some years of bitter experience of the evil they had wrought to teach *them* the propriety of acting as *he* had acted from the first.

No Chance.—Hon. James L. Orr of South Carolina, late Democratic Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, writes in reply to an invitation to become a candidate for the Legislature a letter on general politics. He says he is earnestly and cordially for Breckinridge and Lane, but he can "see no prospect of their election either by the people or otherwise." He thinks Lincoln will be elected, and that the South must at once promptly break up the Union.

Mr. Orr is altogether right as to the prospects of the Breckinridge ticket. Those who controlled the movement resulting in its nomination have never had the slightest idea of success, for they know that a Breckinridge electoral ticket will not be run in a sufficient number of States to elect should it succeed in every one of them. They intended beyond all question, we think, to elect Lincoln and "precipitate the cotton States into a revolution." But the people will disappoint them.

More Democratic Tickets.—Not satisfied with three sets of Democrats in the field for Presidential honors, "The Committee of Public Safety," George R. Herick, Sec'y, Washington City, have issued an address in favor of Judge Samuel Nelson of New York for President, and James B. Clay of Kentucky for Vice President. The committee believe that to prevent the success of the Black Republicans, thought to be otherwise inevitable, Messrs. Bell, Breckinridge and Douglas will cheerfully decline in favor of this unobjectionable and excellent ticket.

The Democratic Expositor of Portsmouth, Va., nominates for President, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and for Vice President, Thos. H. Seymour, of Connecticut. Their merits are argued at great length, and then the editor "pauses for a reply" from the people. As yet there are no indications that "the people" will reply. Very little have they to do with such matters.

Rash Promises.—The Raleigh Press publishes a lengthy obituary notice of ad valorem. We do not read obituary notices except in proof-reading and have not read that in the Press, but we take it for granted that it is like other obituary notices, which have so bad a name that there is a proverb about them more truthful than complimentary. The Newbern Enquirer also, alluding to the Craven County Whig Commoners, says:—

> "But as to the doctrine which they have advocated in the contest now closed, if the hand of political resurrection should ever raise it from the depths of oblivion to which the people have consigned it, we shall always be prepared, as long as we can wield a pen, to do battle for its utter and complete annihilation."

We have only a word or two of caution to our indiscreet contemporaries. Let the Press take care that the Democracy in the next Legislature do not resurrect the body which it has buried with so much abuse; and let the Enquirer see to it that six months hence it may not be explaining to its readers why and how the Democracy have initiated a movement for establishing ad valorem. We are in earnest, for we have not a doubt that the Democratic grave-diggers will soon be found about the place where the Press has deposited ad valorem's body. If the Press can only keep them off for two years, we will show it the ghost as lively as ever.

English and French Naval Forces.—The British Premier, Lord Palmerston, has created "a sensation" by stating in Parliament that the British Navy is no longer able to protect the country from invasion by France, and that it is even incapable of defending itself and the dockyards against the French fleet. He therefore has asked for a very large appropriation for coast fortifications &c. This has led to an inquiry into the relative strength of the English and French navies, and it appears that the entire fighting force of the British Navy is represented by a number approximating to 11,000 guns. The French, on the other hand, have but 8,422 guns of steam and sail-shipping. But the French naval force is not scattered over the world for the protection of colonial possessions; it can all be readily concentrated and fully manned; while the English in case of war with France, which the Premier regards as imminent, cannot accomplish the former without loss of their colonies and cannot effect the latter at all, as has been shown by the late extraordinary but unsuccessful endeavors.

Fine Melon.—Mr. Angus McGill has our thanks for a fine water-melon of 27 lbs. weight. Mr. McGill has pleased the community and profited himself we hope by the large quantities of fine melons he has brought to market for some years past.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, Aug. 9, 1860.

I reached here yesterday afternoon, in fifty hours from Fayetteville, and so wearied that I have come to the conclusion that one of two things must be true, viz: that railroad and steamboat traveling must be more fatigueing than stage traveling was thirty years ago, *or*, that I am not so young as I was thirty years ago. One or the other of these must be true, I say, for I could then ride in the stage day and night five or six days, not only without fatigue but with absolute enjoyment, whereas two days by the present uncomfortable conveyances use me up. And I am as much inclined to complain as the fellow was who demurred to paying a dollar for having a tooth drawn without pain, because another dentist had dragged him all over the room to get out another tooth and only charged him a quarter.

Every thing is very dry here. I think the crops and the grass have suffered decidedly more than in that part of North Carolina and Virginia through which I traveled. The later corn looked very fresh and promising until I got into New Jersey.

I suppose the full result of our election is known by this time. Probably to-day's Observer will have it all. I was sorry to learn at Raleigh and Weldon that Ellis's majority will be greater than I supposed when I left Fayetteville on Monday, and that even some of the Legislative elections were more favorably reported at first than is justified by more complete returns. The erroneous returns from the North Eastern part of the State came to us through a Democratic source, altogether reliable, but he was himself deluded by false reports.

One or two men of business with whom I have talked here, regard the prospects of Bell and Everett as improving, and think that they only can prevent the election of Lincoln.

In my ride down town this morning in one of the Fourth Avenue cars, it was my fortune to sit next to two individuals whose relation to each other was very soon perfectly apparent—the country merchant and the city "drummer." The latter was very assiduous in pointing out objects of interest and answering questions. In passing through Centre street, a pair of immense cast-iron bull dogs, with chains around their necks, on each side of a door, attracted the attention of the verdant individual, who inquired "what they manufactured there?" "Bull dogs," replied the drummer, with a slight smile about the corners of his mouth. "Oh," was the dubious response of the customer.

I don't know that the incident would have made any impression on me but for an anecdote about New York bull dogs, that I heard some time ago, running somewhat after this fashion: During the Scott and Pierce campaign of 1852, a notorious Democratic politician is said to have gone out to one of the benighted precincts of his county, where "Democracy is the thing that thrives," to make a speech. In the course of his harangue, he told the people that Gen. Scott kept a pair of bull dogs at his door, which were perfectly tame and quiet whenever a rich man came to visit the old General, but when a poor man came they fell upon him and tore him to pieces. He wound up by assuring the Democracy that he wouldn't have believed it if he hadn't seen it himself. It is scarcely necessary to say that there was no wit in his crowd to reply to this, that as *they* had not seen it, *they* could not be expected to believe it. But there was a townsman of the orator in the crowd, who rode into town in advance of the speaker, and told of the marvelous fiction that he had heard related to the credulous Democracy. By the time the orator reached town the story was pretty generally known, and wherever he appeared in the streets he was greeted with a succession of "bow-wows!" *He* was not at all abashed, for his end was answered, and doubtless there are many among his hearers who still religiously believe the story of Gen. Scott and his bull dogs.

Elections in other States.—The Bell and Everett men have won a glorious victory in Kentucky, the home of Mr. Breckinridge. That State has given heavy Democratic majorities for some years past; last year nearly 10,000, we believe. Fifty-three counties heard from since the election on Monday last give an Opposition majority of more than 22,000, and the majority in the whole State will be very large. The election was for a Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and was, as usual, a thorough party contest. Gen. Coombs is the successful candidate. The Breckinridge Democracy attribute part of his very large majority to the Douglasites.

The Missouri election is yet in doubt between the Bell and Douglas candidates for Governor. The Breckinridge man when last heard from had less than 1,000 votes.

Nothing from Texas so far. The election was held there last Monday.

Bell and Everett in Virginia.—The Portsmouth Va. Expositor (Democratic) says of the contest in that part of Virginia:—

> "One would naturally conclude, from reading the leading democratic papers in this city and elsewhere, that Douglas and Breckinridge were the only candidates in the field. The whole strife is between the two, the common enemy is wholly forgotten, who will win a triumph without a struggle."

And again:—

> "A very intelligent gentleman, who has been spending several weeks in Eastern Virgina, informs us that numbers of old line Democrats, men who have never voted any other than the Democratic ticket in their lives, are becoming so thoroughly disgusted with the present disgraceful quarrel among the self-constituted leaders of our party, that they have determined to vote for Bell and Everett. This is one of the legitimate results of the Kilkenny cat fight now going on. It will keep thousands of Democrats from the polls, and drive thousands of others into the support of the Union party."

Trouble in Wake.—The Breckinridge Democracy, we see by a communication in the Press, are bent upon "purging" the political offices in Raleigh. The Post Master at Raleigh and the keeper of the State House are named as two of the "wolves in sheep clothing" who must "be made to walk the plank."

Meteors.—The long accounts published of the great meteor a few weeks ago have induced notices of similar phenomena (on a smaller scale) in many parts of the country. W. S. Long, an engineer in Western North Carolina, writes to the National Intelligencer on the 3d inst., that on the preceding night "about ten o'clock, while riding in the stage from Morganton to Asheville, I heard a hissing noise, and, on looking towards the place whence it seemed to proceed, I saw a meteor, in general appearance like a rocket, the head being of a bright white light and the tail or *wake* of a brilliant red. It was at an elevation of about ten degrees, and was visible for over twenty seconds, when it disappeared behind a mountain. Its course seemed to be nearly northwest. There were nine persons in the coach besides myself, and all heard the peculiar hissing noise, most of them before the light was visible."

On the same night, and at about the same time, we saw at this place a meteor answering the above description in all save the hissing noise passing in the same direction. A few hours previous, when returning from the polls at dusk, we saw another passing almost directly West. Both were so low, apparently, as to pass within a few feet of the roofs of the two-story houses on our streets.

An Augusta letter describes that mentioned by the Asheville letter as "about the size of a large dinner plate, of a whitish light, and burst, in the North-East, into a great many fragments—some say with a report—others did not hear any explosion. The moon was shining with great brilliancy at the time, and yet so great was the increase of the illumination, and so sudden, that persons in their beds leaped from them to their windows to see what was the cause of the strange phenomenon." A Knoxville letter says it was about the size of the moon, and appeared to be a most brilliant blueish white light; while throughout its whole course it shot out numerous small pieces, which looked very much like the "stars" shot out from a sky-rocket. About *one or one and a half minutes* after the meteor had disappeared, two distinct reports were heard, as though the meteor had exploded, one immediately succeeding the other; when, for about *two minutes*, there was such a reverberation through dome and arch in space, as I never heard before. It sounded very much like a distant earthquake, only it was very distinct." And a college Professor in Ohio describes it as appearing "in the southern heavens, about one-third of the distance between the horizon and the zenith, a bright ball of fire, resembling the moon in size, and color. At its first point it remained stationary for several seconds, increasing in brilliancy from a pale red to a silvery white, encircled by a ring of green. It then shot through the heavens in a horizontal, wavering line, from east to west, with immense velocity. At first, sparks of fire were emitted, which changed as the fiery ball increased in speed, to streams of light of the most beautiful colors, and of such brilliancy as to dazzle the eyes, and left in its train a very luminous band, equal to one-half of its own diameter, in which several of the colors of the rainbow were distinctly exhibited. As it entered the western horizon its course was more irregular, and the flame again changed to a deep crimson. The ball continued its antics until it was lost behind the clouds, leaving a trace of its path until it quite vanished from sight."

The Late Elections.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, (Douglas Democratic) has the following relative to the late elections:

The elections give little aid or comfort to the administration in North Carolina. The majority is largely reduced, and in Kentucky the success of Coombs is a terrible blow to the hopes of Breckinridge, demonstrating as it does his weakness in his own State, and where he is best known. The moral effect must be tremendous. His advocates to-day walk the avenue with elongated countenances.

The National Democracy of North Carolina have called a State Convention soon to be held at Raleigh, to nominate Douglas and Johnson Electors. The ticket will receive a large portion of the votes lately cast for Ellis. Our friends there fear, unless Breckinridge withdraws at once, Bell and Everett will carry the State by a large majority. The result of the Kentucky election is perfectly overwhelming and crushing to the Seceders. They expected the election of McClarty by twenty thousand majority; they were assured by Marshall and others, late leaders of the Bell party, that McClarty would receive a large vote from the Opposition, and that as for the Douglas opposition it amounted to nothing. You can imagine their consternation when the thunderbolt came upon them of his defeat by a great many thousand. This result has satisfied all discerning men that all hope for Breckinridge in the South is at an end; and if he can not carry Kentucky, what State can he carry?

Let our friends in Lexington or Frankfort be on the look-out for a caucus of the prominent Bolters from various Southern States, who are to meet the Vice President as to the policy of his withdrawal. You may rely upon it that the strongest kind of a pressure for his declination is to be made, and in all probability the effort will be successful. General Lane is now in North Carolina, and has been coldly received; his utter rout in Oregon has so disgusted him, that it is doubtful whether he will ever return to that State. The homes of both Breckinridge and Lane have now repudiated them.

Judge Douglas has received, recently, the most pressing letters to visit the South, and in response to them he contemplates going as far South as Georgia.

Tennessee.—We have seen several letters from that State, in which 10,000 majority for Bell and Everett is the lowest calculation.

The Kentucky Election is having a telling effect upon the South and West. If Breckinridge cannot carry his own State,—*why run him*, is the general question.—*N. Y. Express.*

Progress of the Cause in Virginia.—We are gratified to announce to our friends throughout the length and breadth of the land, that the cause of Bell and Everett in Virginia is onward and upward! From hundreds of letters received from every portion of the State, and from interviews with influential leaders of our party from every portion of it, we are convinced that a spirit is abroad in this good old Commonwealth, which ensures the fifteen electoral votes of Virginia for the glorious nominees of the Constitutional Union party. We have never witnessed, in any previous canvass, so much confidence on the part of our friends in the final result and the want of confidence has heretofore been the cause of all our defeats. We can carry Virginia for Bell and Everett against the Democracy, whether the Democracy combine in support of a common electoral ticket or not; and we can carry it easily and triumphantly.—*Rich. Whig.*

General Cass.—The reported resignation of Secretary Cass has no foundation. It probably arose from the fact that his health has been gradually declining for several months past.

A Democratic Editor in Eastern North Carolina offers a bet that the Democratic Editor in a neighboring town tries to pass for a white man, and another bet "that he is a free nigger."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Aug. 11 1860.

The Adriatic from Southampton has arrived at this port. She brings Liverpool dates to the 31st ult.

All the English War steamers in the dock yards are to be made ready for the next emergency.

Turkey accepts of the proposed intervention in Syria.

By the military convention signed between Garibaldi and Clary, the Neapolitans are to keep the forts of Syracuse, Agosta and Messina. The navigation of the Straits to be free.

Commercial.—Liverpool, July 31, 1860.—Cotton.—Sales for two days 16,000 bales—market closed dull but prices generally unchanged. Flour quiet and prices are easier, but quotations unchanged. Rosin steady at 4s. to 4s. 2d. Spirits Turpentine dull.

The Rumored Death of the Emperor of China.—The Allgemeine Zeitung, of Augsburg, reports by way of Russia, that it was believed in Chinese official circles, that the Emperor Hien-Fung had died, or was dying, of an old trouble in one of his legs. Should this report be confirmed it is quite possible that the allies may receive propositions of peace from Pekin.

The Population of Baltimore.—The United States Marshal has been enabled from returns furnished by his deputies to present some statistics relative to the population of Baltimore. The population of the city is 219,818, being an increase in the last ten years of 50,764. If from the population we deduct the number of colored persons, both free and slave, say some 30,000, there remain 189,118 white inhabitants.

Baltimore American.

W. & M. Railroad.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 9th inst., says that "a firm in this city have just completed for the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company an iron engine house, to be erected at Wilmington, North Carolina. The entire structure will be 170 feet in diameter, but inside of this will be the iron structure, 58 feet in diameter, divided by iron columns, so as to form places for sixteen locomotives. The iron roof is also being made in this city."

Autograph Sales.—At a recent Book Auction in London several autographs of Washington were sold. One of them brought $55. An Autograph of Henry Laurens, a revolutionary South Carolinian, sold for $52 50.

MARRIED,

In Wadesboro', on the 1st inst., by S. V. Simons, Esq., J. M. GRAY to Miss LAURA A. LEE, all of Anson.

DIED,

In Anson county on the 1st inst., Mrs. SARAH J. CRUMP, wife of Roland Crump, aged about 35 years.

At the Red Sweet Springs, Va., on the 6th inst., Dr. GROVER COE, of Wilmington, formerly of New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Aug. 13.

BACON,	12 a 14	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD.	12½ a 14
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8½ a
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	15 a 16	Cuba	28 a 30
Laguira	17 a 18	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	18 a 20	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		Nat. Fertilizer, 100 lbs.	1 75
Fair to good	10¾ a 11	OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Ordin. to mid.	8½ a 9	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny	20 a	Liv. Sack	1 25 a 1 30
Dundee	18 a 20	Alum	50 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
No. 5 to 10	1 00 a 1 05	SHOT—	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Com. pr. bag	2 00
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	Buck	2 12½
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	SPIRITS—	
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	P. Brandy	1 25 a 1 30
FLOUR—		N. C. Apple	80 a 0 85
Family	6 85 a 6 90	Northern do.	70 a 0 75
Super.	6 60 a 6 75	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 75
Fine	6 35 a 6 40	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Scratched	6 10 a 6 15	SUGARS—	
GRAIN—		Loaf	13 a 13½
Corn	1 10 a 1 17	Crushed	12 a 13
Wheat	1 15 a 1 25	Coffee	10½ a 11
Rye	1 00 a	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Oats	40 a 50	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Peas	1 00 a 1 15	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Guano, ton,	$65 a $70	WOOL,	19 a 20
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	1 90 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin, new,	1 90 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	75 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	32 a 33

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Arrives slowly and is firm at above figures, hog round. An extra lot of Johnston county Hams sold on Friday at 15 cts. Cincinnati sides and shoulders scarce and in demand.

Cotton—Considerable inquiry by manufacturers for good cotton.

Flour—Receipts light but sufficient for the demand.

Turpentine—Receipts large, no change in prices.

Spirits—Large quantities arriving; we note a small advance on last quotations.

Corrected by B. F. Pearce.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Aug. 11, 1860.

Turpentine, Virgin and Yellow 2 30, Hard 1 15. Spirits, straight 35½, N. Y. bbls 36½. No other transactions. Last sales of common Rosin 1 05, extra Pale 2 75, No. 2 1 12½. Tar 1 80. Cotton, 12 bales of ordinary at 8½; 16 good do. 9¾. Corn 67½. Flour, super 7 25, family 7 50. Peas 75. Bacon, N. C. sides and hams 14.

At New York, Cotton quiet; sales of 3300 bales on Thursday and Friday; middling uplands 10⅝. Flour dull; Southern 5 25 to 5 55. Spirits dull at 38 to 39½. Rosin steady at 1 35 to 1 36.

Annual Meeting.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road Co. will take place at the Town Hall, on the *last Thursday* in August, viz: the 30th day.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y F. & A. P. R. Co.
August 10, 1860. 43-tm

NOTICE.

ALL those having accounts at Vanorsdell's Photographic Gallery will please call and settle them between this and the first of September as I must have the money. By that time those having Pictures at the Gallery will please call and pay for them and take them away, and oblige, C. M. VANORSDELL, Photographist,
Fayetteville, N. C.
August 13. 43-tf

WANTED,

AT No. 34 HAY ST., a young or middle aged man as Clerk and Salesman. Boys need not apply.
J. K. KYLE.
August 13, 1860. 43-2t

Gingham Umbrellas.
Buggy do.
Silk do.
Children's do.

At O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S
Aug. 13. 1t

FOR SALE.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANO in complete order, of fine tone and finish, will be sold a great bargain. Apply to J. E. BOSWELL, at the Fayetteville Hotel.
Aug. 8. 42-2w

ORDER NO. ———
2d Division, 4th Brigade, Head-Quarters,
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 7th, 1860.

Capt. T. J. Bulla, Sir: You will order the Officers and men of the 33d Regiment to appear at the Court House, in this place, on Saturday the 1st day of Sept. next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major.

You will order two Captains to assist you at the polls, and report the result to me.

W. BRAUGHON, Brig. Gen.
By J. B. STARR, Aid-de-Camp.

Head Quarters 33d Regiment N. C. Militia.

THE Officers and Soldiers composing the 33d Regiment N. C. Militia, are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, on Saturday, the 1st September, armed and equipped as the law directs, for the purpose of electing a Colonel, Lieut. Col., and Major.

By order of the Brig. General.
T. J. BULLA, Sr. Captain.
Aug. 8. 43*3tpd

The friends of James W. Horne announce him as a candidate for the office of Major of the 33d Regiment of N. C. Militia.

Election Saturday Sept 1st, 1860.
August 13, 1860. 43-te

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION, situated in Cumberland County, on the North-East side of the Cape Fear River, fourteen miles below Fayetteville.

The tract contains about 250 acres, about eighty of which are superior Swamp Lands, a small portion River bottom, and the remainder fine up-lands.

No better average of land can be found on the Cape Fear. Some forty acres have recently been cleared and has now upon it a crop of corn which promises a yield of from forty to sixty bushels per acre.

There is a fine mill site on the premises; a small dwelling house and necessary out-buildings.

In my absence the place will be shown by a gentleman residing on the premises. Terms easy. Address, at Gray's Creek, Cumberland County,
R. M. DeVANE.
Aug. 11, 1860. 43*6w

Valuable Land for Sale in Robeson.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for Robeson County, obtained at Spring Term 1860, upon the petition of Eliza A. Smith, John R. Carter and wife, and others, I shall offer for sale before the door of the Court House in Lumberton, on Monday the 24th day of September next, a tract of LAND, estimated to contain **one thousand acres.**

The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road passes directly through these lands, and to persons wishing to engage either in agricultural pursuits or that of making Turpentine, no more favorable opportunity could possibly present itself. The farming portion of these lands has been highly improved—the improvements are all substantial and convenient—the neighborhood moral and enterprising, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale: Six months' credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.
August 10, 1860. 43*4t

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Moore county, on the 14th day of July, 1860, as a Runaway, a NEGRO MAN who says he is free, that his name is JOHN LUCAS, and that he is from Nash County, N. C., and was bound to Marcom Hinesdeen of Nash County, and says that James Night has his free papers. He is about 29 years old, dark complected, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 165 or 170 lbs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

L. F. CADDELL, Jailor.
Aug. 13. 43-*4t

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

William J. McLauchlin, Duncan J. McLauchlin, Neill A. McLauchlin, minor children of Duncan McLauchlin, dec'd., by their Guardian Daniel W. McLean, vs. Duncan J. Gilchrist, Administrator of Hugh McLauchlin, dec'd., Charles P. Haygood and wife Mary, Alexander Godwin and wife Sally, and John A. McLauchlin and Sally Gilchrist.

Petition for account and distribution in Equity.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Charles P. Haygood and wife Mary, Alexander Godwin and wife Sally, and John A. McLauchlin, Defendants named in the above petition, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina; It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-resident Defendants to appear before the Honorable, the Judge of our Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Neill A. McLean, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1860.

[43*6t N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

WE CAN FURNISH
If contracted for before the 15th of August, from
One to ten thousand
Suits of Negro Clothing.
Apply at **O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S,**
Clothing and Furnishing Store,
21 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug. 4. 41*2t

FRESH FRUIT
IN WINTER,
MAY BE HAD BY USING
Arthur's Self-Sealing Tin Cans,
The Yeoman's Fruit Bottle, or
The Screw Cap Fruit Jar.
For sale at "The Crockery Store,"
By **W. N. TILLINGHAST.**
July 30. 39-1lm

Any Gentleman
Desiring his Clothes made to measure,

IS invited to leave his orders with us any time PREVIOUS TO 15th AUGUST. Our facilities enable us to manufacture any kind, style or price of garment, and satisfaction guarantied.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
Clothiers, &c., 21 Hay st.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
July 21, 1860. 37-1m

LIME.

50 CASKS LIME in prime order, just received and for sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
July 16, 1860. 35itf

PURE WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL, and PAINTS and BRUSHES of all kinds, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Kerosene Oil.

FOR SALE by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Distillers' Glue.

30 BARRELS Distillers' Glue, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
April 16. 9-tf

Tooth Brushes, Toilet Soap.

SPONGES, French and English Perfumery, Combs, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Wanted to Purchase,

A GOOD COOK, WASHER and IRONER; middle aged woman preferred. Address Box 110, Fayetteville P. O.
July 23. 37-itf

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

SELECT SCHOOL.
PITTSBORO', N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER will resume the exercises of his School in the Male Academy, on the 23d inst.

For English branches, per term, $20 00
For Ancient Languages " 25 00

Board may be obtained in the country for $7 per month, washing included; in the village for $10 per month.

No deduction is made after the pupil has entered the school, except for sickness.

THOMAS W. HARRIS.

REFERENCES.—Pres. Swain, and Faculty of the University; Rev. J. Tilett and H. A. London, Esq., Pittsboro'.

July 9. 35-*5t

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,
NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
HOE HANDLES;
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE, Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.
Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.
☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.

Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

MOREHEAD CITY.
Sale of Lots.

ON Thursday the 23d of August 1860, there will be a sale on a credit, of valuable lots in the city of Morehead.

The proximity of these lots to the public squares and to the large Female Academy about to be erected, and towards which some $13000 has already been subscribed, render the location very desirable for families, who desire to spend the Summer at this delightful summer retreat and watering place. Some of the best business lots will likewise be sold.

The rapidity with which this city is improving, and the prospect of a weekly line of steamers between this place and New York, should induce purchasers to invest.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
President Shepard's Point Land Co.

July 11. 35*ts

NOTE LOST.

ON THURSDAY last, at St. Paul's, Robeson County, the subscriber lost a NOTE given by Daniel McMillan, Esq. for $36, for negro hire, payable Jan'y 1st, 1861, dated about the 1st of April last. All persons are forewarned against trading for said Note, and the maker against paying it to any person but myself.

ALEX. McMILLAN.

Aug. 4. 41*3tpd

A VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being determined to emigrate West this approaching Winter, offers for sale his PLANTATION, containing 525 Acres, pleasantly situated in Robeson Co., 21 miles South of Fayetteville, and in 6 miles of the Red Springs, so highly celebrated for its medicinal waters. It is densely Timbered with Pine and Oak, and is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, &c.

Any person being desirous of purchasing a place, pleasantly situated among an intelligent community, will please call on the subscriber on the premises, or address him at Fair Play P. O., N. C.

ROBERT GRAHAM.

July 28. 41*4t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to sell 227 ACRES OF LAND on Bear Creek, in Chatham Co. There is a DWELLING HOUSE and out-houses on the Land. Well of good water in the yard. If I do not sell before the 6th Sept., I will offer it at Auction on that day, on the premises.

N. B. DUNLAP,
Goldston, Chatham Co., N. C.

Aug. 1. 41*4tpd

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of GOLDSTON & FULLER is dissolved by mutual consent, G. W. I. GOLDSTON having purchased the interest of A. W. Fuller.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
A. W. FULLER.

Aug. 1, 1860.

Persons indebted to the above firm will please settle with the undersigned, and those having accounts against the same will present them to me for payment.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Aug. 3. 41-*3
Car. and Cour. 3 times weekly.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers her land containing 1250 acres, on which there is a good GRIST and FLOUR MILL. Also, a good Dwelling House and all necessary out-houses, and to a Turpentine Farmer it holds out a rare inducement. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as I am determined to give a bargain to the buyer.

MARY NELSON.

Robeson Co., July 30, 1860. 39-6w

TOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

BY ORDER OF COURT, I will sell at the Court House Door, Wilmington, at 12 o'clock August 30th, 1860, the DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, (late Gen. Bynum's) corner of 6th and Orange Sts. adjoining Bishop Atkinson's.

Terms accommodating.

W. P. BYNUM, Adm'r.

For private purchase before day of sale, apply to subscriber, "Cottage Home," N. C.

July 26th. 39*ts.

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, in Robeson County, on Hog Swamp, four miles South of Lumberton and the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad. This Land is well adapted to the growth of Cotton and Corn; is in a healthy neighborhood, has a New Mill Site on it, is an excellent location for a Still, and no better Land can be found for Turpentine, for which it has never been cut. Any person wishing to buy such land would do well to come and examine for themselves before they buy elsewhere, for they can get a bargain.

D. T. EDMUND.

Florasville, N. C., July 28. 39*3m

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to purchase a number of young NEGROES, for which they are willing to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property to dispose of would do well to call on them or address them at Red Springs, N. C.

H. & A. McNEILL

Red Springs, March 20, 1860. 3*tf

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 31-*

T. M. SMITH. JOHN McLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.

Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

E. TURLINGTON,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

April 2, 1860. 5*1ypd

WANTED! WANTED!! WANTED!!!

TWO or more TRAVELLING AGENTS in each of the United States, to sell the greatest invention of the age.

Salary from $30 to $75 per Month.

For particulars, address, with stamps for return postage.

J. C. GOVE & CO.
Plaistow, N. H.

July 25. 38*3m

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.

Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Dry Goods Merchants.
80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,
ALSO THE
AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.

Feb'y 2, 1860. 89*1Y

CAPE FEAR LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his PLANTATION, lying on the East side of the River, four miles below Fayetteville, known as the Blocker Land, containing 640 Acres. This place has the character of being among the best Tracts of Land on the river to the number of acres. It is about equally divided between rich Swamp and Hickory ridges. Lock's Creek, a fine water power, runs through the tract.

If desired, I will also sell 2 or 3 Hundred Acres of good Farming Land of an adjoining tract. Also, Growing Crops, stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, &c.

JONATHAN EVANS.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 29. 31-tf*

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1860.
Elijah F. Moore vs. William S. Smith.
Original Attachment and Garnishment made.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, William S. Smith, resides beyond the limits of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; It is ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the said William S. Smith to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or judgment will be rendered against him and the property in the hands of the Garnishee condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of June, A. D. 1860.

37*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure,* when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues.—We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y*&s

A Rare Chance to make Money!

ANY person wishing to make from three to five dollars per day, can do so by enclosing me one dollar. The employment is honorable and requires little labor and a very small capital.

Address J. DIMERY,
Bennettsville, S. C.

June 30th, 1860. 31-3m

---

100 M. ENVELOPES,

OF various qualities, sizes and colors.

June 25. E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville Female High School.

THIS school will commence its Eleventh session on the 1st MONDAY IN OCTOBER, under the joint superintendence of J. DeB. Hooper, (for many years Professor of Languages in the University of N. C.,) and T. C. Hooper, (the present Principal,) assisted by a full corps of experienced and carefully selected instructors.

TERMS:

Board per Session of 20 weeks,	$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Department,	20 00
" in Academic "	15 00
" in Primary "	12 00
" in Music on Piano,	20 00
" Harp,	25 00
" Melodeon,	18 00
" Guitar,	18 00
" in Painting in Oil Colors,	20 00
" in Water Colors,	12 00
Grecian Painting,	15 00
Drawing,	10 00

Use of Piano 4 00, Harp 5 00, Melodeon 3 00, Guitar 2 50.

One-half of Board and Tuition payable in advance.

July 16. 35-101

PRIVATE FEMALE SCHOOL AT
GLENWOOD.

THE 18th Session of the School at my house will commence the 1st day of September next, under the care of Miss L. G. Jerome, a lady who taught for us successfully and satisfactorily eight years ago, and who has been regularly engaged in teaching, since that time, in the South. Therefore, from a previous acquaintance, and her ample experience, I feel confident in recommending her as a competent and faithful teacher of the various branches usually taught in the best schools.

Our terms per session of 5 months are as follows:

Board, including washing, fuel and lights,	$50 00
Tuition in higher branches English,	15 00
" lower " "	12 50
Music on Piano, with use of Instrument,	22 50
French and Latin, each,	10 00

Address GEO. FIELD, M. D.,
Warrenton, N. C.

July 25. 39-e2wt1stS

EDUCATIONAL.
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE

IS a reliable and practical medium, through which Families, Schools and Colleges, may engage experienced and accomplished Teachers and Professors.

Teachers of ability are aided in securing engagements.

School properties are bought and sold on commission.

Circulars explaining plan, and containing first class educational and business references, in every part of the country, sent to every friend of education, who may favor us with his address.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.,
609 Chesnut St., Philad'a.

July 26. 39-6t

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA,
AT RICHMOND.
Session of 1860'-61.

THE Annual Course of Lectures will commence on the First Monday in October, and continue until the 1st of March.

CH. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Prof. of Surgery.
DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D. Prof. of Theory and practice of Medicine.
BEVERLY R. WELLFORD, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy.
L. S. JOYNES, M. D., Prof. of Institutes of Medicine.
JAS. H. CONWAY, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics, &c.
JAS. B. McCAW, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry.
MARION HOWARD, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

This institution offers to the Student every facility for the acquisition of a thorough medical education.

Through the liberality of the Legislature, at its last session, in appropriating the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars in aid of the College, these facilities will be greatly extended. A new Hospital is now in course of erection, in immediate proximity to the College, which will much enlarge the field for Clinical instruction. All needful repairs and alterations of the College building will be duly accomplished, and large and important additions are being made to the apparatus and illustrations for the Lectures in every department.

Ample facilities will be afforded for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy.

Instead of the "Warren Prize," of One Hundred Dollars, heretofore offered to the graduating class, Two Prizes, of Fifty dollars each, are now offered—one for the best Essay on any surgical subject, and the other for the best Essay on any subject pertaining to the Theory or Practice of Medicine.

FEES:

Ticket of Each Professor	$15
Matriculation	5
Graduation	25
Demonstrator's Ticket	10

For further information, or for copy of Catalogue containing full particulars, address

L. S. JOYNES, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

July 13. 35-11t

FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE 3000 ACRES OF LAND in the Counties of Moore and Montgomery, the best Timbered Land in the State, and lying generally within 20 miles of the Rutherfordton Rail Road, and immediately upon the route surveyed for the Rail Road from Cheraw to the Coal Fields, on Deep River. The outcrop of coal has been discovered by actual experiment in boring all around these Lands, and the purchaser will get a bargain, as I shall remove from the State, and am determined to sell.

I also offer 300 Acres of Land lying on Deep River, on the Plank Road leading from the Gulf to Fayetteville, and within 5 miles of the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road, supposed to be underlaid with Coal and Iron.

Also, One-fifth of one of the most valuable Coal Plantations on Deep River, to-wit: the Bingham place, spoken of in Dr. Emmons' report. The Coal on this property has been dug from a well on the premises, and found in numerous places where pits have been sunk, so as to justify the opinion expressed by Dr. Emmons, that almost the entire plantation is underlaid with Coal.

I also offer One-third of the McIntosh place, lying immediately upon the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road, six miles from the River, the best Timbered Tract of Land in this region, and having all the indications of the presence of Coal. The Rail Road cuts this land on one side of it, passing through it for a considerable distance.

I also offer One-third of three places on McLendon's Creek, in Moore County, containing Coal and Iron, easy of access and must become as valuable as any property in the coal region.

Also, a HOUSE and LOT in the suburbs of Pittsboro', containing about 4 acres of ground, a two story building thereon containing 7 bed-rooms, a parlor and dining-room, with a wide passage through the house, pantry and store-room, and a cellar of considerable size; there are also on the premises a double office, in the yard near the street, to be used either as law offices or for any other purpose. Also, smoke-house and kitchen, a house for servants, stable and sheds for cattle; an elegant garden spot and spring near the premises, and the whole area around the buildings covered with beautiful oaks of native growth.

Also, a tract of LAND in the vicinity of Pittsboro', which is well wooded.

500 shares of stock in Gold Hill Mining Company.

27 shares of Stock in the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement.

Unless previously disposed of, I shall sell the above property at August County Court of Chatham, and on subsequent occasions by public out-cry, till all is sold.

M. Q. WADDELL.

July 21, 1860. 39-

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

ON Thursday the 23d day of August next the subscriber will sell at public auction in the town of Fayetteville, the Stock, Lots of Land, Engines, Boilers, Shop Tools, Fixtures, Lumber, Wagons, Carts, and all the materials used by Walton & Barry at their Foundry.

One tract of land is situated on the Western Railroad, near John McPherson's. The other is a small lot on the railroad in the suburbs of town—where their Foundry and car shop is established.

The terms of sale will be liberal.

WILLIAM MURDOCH, Trustee.

July 26. 38ts

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE MOULDER'S & FOUNDER'S Guide, by Overman; Wood's Class Book of Botany; Lectures on Natural History, by P. A. Chadbourne; Professor Emmons' Manual of Geology, 2d Edition; Aboriginal America, by Abbott; Mary Bunyan, by Ford; Model Book of Dreams and Parlor Entertainments; The Corner Cupboard, by the author of "Inquire Within;" The Prairie Traveller; by Capt. R. B. Marcy; Dime Song Books, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

June 11 E. J. HALE & SON.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,
T. WADDILL, PROPRIETOR.

THIS, the most commodious Hotel in North Carolina, fronting 300 feet on Hay and Donaldson Streets, located in the centre of the business portion of the town, and surrounded by all the Banking Houses, Wholesale Merchants and principal Produce Dealers.

☞ Business men will find the Hotel a convenient and comfortable house.

All the Stages arrive and depart from this Hotel.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1858. 51-

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE MARKET HOUSE.

OWING to the extensive increase of patronage to this House, during the year, I have extended my facilities by the addition of a number of comfortable sleeping rooms, with other important improvements, which will add materially to the comfort and convenience of those favoring me with their patronage.

To those who have been my kind friends and customers for the past six years, I tender my most sincere thanks, at the same time respectfully soliciting a continuance of their patronage, and also the patronage of a large number of new patrons.

I have good Stables and a No. 1 Ostler.

P. SHEMWELL.

Jan'y 16, 1860 84-

NEAREST AND QUICKEST
ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!

BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S
FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW,

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.

May 25, 1860. 25-tf

NORTH CAROLINA
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

WILL BE OPEN for visitors the 1st of June. They are situated near the present terminus of the Western N. C. Rail Road, not an hour's ride by superior Omnibuses and Stages.

The Proprietor has procured the services of

THOMPSON TYLER

as Manager, whose experience at the various fashionable watering places of Virginia, added to his commanding appearance and gentlemanly bearing, insures good order and good fare.

The *very best* BALL ROOM LEADER and BLACK BAND of MUSICIANS that the city of Richmond, Virginia, affords, have been procured.

Riding Vehicles and Horses, BILLIARD SALOONS and BOWLING ALLEYS, are at the command of visitors.

The country is elevated and healthy; the scenery beautiful and roads most excellent, and the pleasure grounds extensive.

There is no water better than that afforded by the North Carolina WHITE SULPHUR.

The patronage of the Carolinas is confidently relied on to repay the Proprietor for the expensive outlay he has made to fit up a watering place suited to their wants. And he promises that no pains shall be spared by himself or his gentlemanly assistant, to render all who may visit him, pleasant and comfortable.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.

May 14, 1860. 18-tf

FAYETTEVILLE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to	$267,688 26
Cash on hand and other assets,	5,077 35
Total,	$272,765 61

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes.

Total losses paid, $29,682 69

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	S. J. Hinsdale,
S. T. Hawley,	Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman,	T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett,	A. W. Steel,
James Kyle,	J. G. Cook,
A. A. McKethan,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton.
S. W. Tillinghast.	A. E. Hall, }

John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents.

☞ The Company invite applications.

May 28, 1860. 21-1y

TO THE FRIENDS OF
HOME MANUFACTURES.
THE KINSTON
SHOE FACTORY

IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

ORDERS for negro BROGANS and BOOTS are solicited.

J. C. CARPENTER, Agent.

Kinston N. C., June 24; 1860. 39-tf

"WE refer our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 409 Broadway, New York. The 'Blood Food,' is one of the greatest medicines of the age, and is rapidly driving out of the market all the quack nostrums of modern times. Its efficacy is so great, and its superiority so justly acknowledged, that it is found difficult to supply the immense and increasing demand for the article. Dr. Eaton's celebrated 'Infantile Cordial,' is a medicine prepared by a regular physician of eminence in his profession, and one who has devoted his life to the peculiar phases of Infantile diseases. It is no humbug, but a medicine which commends itself to those only who can appreciate it."—*Apalachicola, Flor. Times.*

☞ *See advertisement.*

March 24. 3-

WANTED.

A LARGE quantity of COTTON and LINEN RAGS, for which fair prices will be paid.

DAVID MURPHY.

Aug. 17 41-

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept 10, 1859 48-1ypd

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 1st of May 1860, as a runaway, a negro who says he is free, that his name is HENDERSON SEARS, and that he is from Davidson County, and was bound to David Hunt. He is about 26 years old, 6 ft. high, and weighs about 180 lbs.; had on when taken up a hickory shirt, black Cas. pants, and black round coat. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

G. L. McKAY, Jailer.

June 4, 1860. 23tf

FRESH FRUITS!

25 BOXES ORANGES.
15 do LEMONS.
200 do Fine FIGS.

New York Apples, Cooking Prunes, and large Stock of Confectionaries, at Hotel Building, No. 40.

J. R. LEE.

April 30, 1860. 13-tf

BLANK BOOKS.

A FRESH supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Star Polish of the South!
MANUFACTURED BY
A. J. WOODWARD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

That Polish! How it Shines. Many of you recollect nine years ago that I travelled through North Carolina and a portion of South Carolina for the purpose of introducing this Polish. As time elapsed I found that it would mould. I have succeeded in making it perfect and will warrant it to give satisfaction. It can be had at retail for 10 cents per box or at wholesale for sixty cents per dozen. Dealers will forward their orders two weeks previous to the time they wish them filled.

May 5, 1860. 15-1y

MOTHERS

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of

DR. EATON'S
INFANTILE CORDIAL,

and why? because it *never fails to afford instantaneous relief* when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and *one trial alone* will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of *any* kind, and therefore relieves by *removing the sufferings* of your child, instead of by *deadening its sensibilities.* For this reason, it commends itself as the *only reliable* preparation now known for **Children Teething, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind, Cold in the Head,** and **Croup,** also, for *softening the gums, reducing inflammation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain,* it has *no equal*—being an *anti-spasmodic* it is used with *unfailing success* in all cases of **Convulsion or other Fits.** *As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but* **Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial;** this you can *rely* upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

BLOOD FOOD

Healthy human Blood upon being

ANALYZED

always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the **True Standard.** Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c. and we find in every *instance* certain *deficiencies* in the red globules of Blood. *Supply* these deficiencies, and you are made well. The **Blood Food** is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success. There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For **Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,** or any affection whatever of the **Throat** or **Lungs** inducing **Consumption,** use No. 1, which is also the No. for **Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite,** and for all **Chronic Complaints** arising from **Over-use, General Debility,** and **Nervous Prostration.** No. 2, for **Liver Complaints.** No. 3, for **Dyspepsia.** *Being already prepared for absorption* it is **Taken by Drops** and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you *gain* you *retain.* The No. 4 is for **Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weakness, &c.** See special directions for this. For **Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney,** and **Bladder Complaints,** take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the **Blood Food** $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT.
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.

Nov 11, 1859 66-1y

D. & W. McLAURIN,

WOULD invite attention to their large and desirable Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—
150 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
100 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar (assorted;)
25 Hhds. Molasses;
30 " Bacon—Sides and Shoulders;
500 Sacks Salt;
150 Boxes good Tobacco;
125 " Sperm, Adamantine & Tallow Candles;
50 " Soap (assorted;)
50 " Candy "
100 Bags Shot "
1000 lbs. Bar Lead;
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills;
25 Kegs Soda;
250 " Nails.

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery;

Farming Utensils, of all descriptions;
American, English, Swedes and Peruvian Iron;
Blister, German and Cast Steel;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.;
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Buckets, Brooms and Pails;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, (all kinds and quality;)
Plow Lines and Bed Cords;
Hollow Ware;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at factory prices.

All of which will be sold LOW FOR CASH, or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

March 3, 1859 D. & W. McLAURIN. 93tf

New Spring Goods
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

HAS received in part, and is daily receiving and desirable stock of

SPRING GOODS,

Embracing all the newest styles of
Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, Lace P
Mantillas, Embroideries, &c.
—ALSO—
—A fine assortment of—
Gentlemen's Summer Goods, and Read
Clothing, Bonnets and Millinery Goods
of all kinds.

March 15.

SECOND SPRING STOCK.

WE have received our second purchase, con a large and desirable stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods
HATS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRE
READY-MADE CLOTHING, TRUNKS,

Which we offer exclusively to Wholesale terms as favorable as they can be bought South.

April 23. STARR & WILL

James Kyle

HAS just received his SPRING AND SUMM PLY of

DRY GOODS,

—among which are—
Summer and other Silks,
Printed Lawns,
Double Skirt Robes,
Single ditto,
Prints, real French, British and Domes
Irish Linens, Diapers, &c.,
Bolting Cloths;

With a very large assortment of all kinds of G erally kept in wholesale and retail Stores; all o are offered at wholesale and retail—CHEAP.

March 24, 1860.

GUANO! GUANO!!

A FRESH SUPPLY just received.

April 16. C. T. HAIGH & S

Bacon and Corn.

2000 BUSHELS of GOOD CORN;
15,000 lbs. well-smoked BACON.

For sale by E. F. MO
Feb'y 20.

Glue and Spirits Barrels

CONSTANTLY on hand by

E. F. MO
Feb'y 20.

To Turpentine Distillers

THE highest Cash price paid for SPIRITS TUR TINE by E. F. MOO

Feb'y 20.

Guano! Guano!!

500 BAGS No. 1 GUANO. For sale by E. F. M

Feb'y 20.

E. F. MOORE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND will keep constantly on hand every article Turpentine Distillers' Line.

Feb'y 20.

Liquors! Liquors! Liquors

J. W. HORNE being desirous to close out his of Liquors, will offer inducements in prices he intends to quit the trade, his stock will be s

☞ For sale at cost and charges, ☜

100 BARRELS,

of various kinds and qualities.

☞ Persons indebted must call and settle

Feb 16

Cross Creek Co's Yarns.

THE undersigned is Agent for the sale of the celebrated Yarns, which have given such ge satisfaction for years past.

Merchants and others wanting our Yarns will send on their orders and have them filled on as fa ble terms as heretofore.

JOHN SHAW, Ag't C. C. Man

June 4, 1860.

FOR RENT,

A NEW BRICK STORE on Gillespie Street, near W. Steel's. A good tenant can rent it low. Ap to E. J. LILL

Aug. 6.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLI
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 18
Petition for Account and Settlement.

Joseph Thompson, Administrator of John P. Fulm deceased, vs. Alexander Fulmore, Zachariah Fulm Mary Daniel, John W. Powell, Orra M. Fuller, Ashley, Joseph Fulmore, Ann Harllee, Wiley A and wife Clarisa, Robert McTyer and wife Car the Heirs at Law of Elizabeth Townsend, and Heirs at Law of John Fulmore.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Defendants, Joseph Fulmore, Ann Harllee, W Alford and wife Clarisa, Robert McTyre and wife Caroline, the Heirs at Law of Elizabeth Townsend, Heirs at Law of John Fulmore, reside beyond the of this State: It is therefore ordered, that public be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer the said non-resident Defendants to be and appear our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August, 1860, and then and there plead or answer said petiti or judgment pro-confesso will be had as to them.

Witness, William H. Hartman, Clerk of our said C fourth Monday in May, A. D. 1860.

37*6w] W. H. HARTMAN, Cl

STATE OF NORTH CAROLI
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 18
Wall and McDonald vs. Evander Currie.
Levy on Land.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be for six consecutive weeks, in the Fayetteville server, notifying the Defendant to be and appear next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court H in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday tober next, then and there to show cause, if any why an order shall not issue to the Sheriff, to s "interest in Three Hundred Acres of Land, lying said county, on the Grassey Island road, near the of the Poplar Spring Branch, adjoining the lands of S. McDonald," levied on to satisfy a Magistrate's ment in favor of Wall & McDonald.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July, A. 1860, and in the 84th year of American Independen

39*6t] P. F. $4 20. L. H. WEBB, Clerk

STATE OF NORTH CAROLI
ROBESON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 18

Murdock McKenzie, Administrator of Daniel McKenz Nancy McKenzie, Archibald Watson, John H. W son, Daniel Watson, Alexander M. Watson, James Watson, Nathaniel S. Watson, Grizzaila M. Wats vs. John McKenzie, John Wilkison and wife Marga

Petition for sale of slaves, filed in vacation.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendants John McKenzie and John Wilkison and wife Marga ret, in the above mentioned Petition, reside beyond limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publi cation be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Obser ver, notifying said non-resident Defendants to be appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in August next, A. D. 1860, then and there to plead, answer demur to said Petition, or judgment pro confesso be had as to them.

Witness, W. H. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, Office, in Lumberton, Fourth Monday in May, A. 1860. W. H. HARTMAN, C. C. C.

July 13. 35*6w

The Southern Harmony, School

Books, &c., further supplies just received.

Aug. 4, 1860. E. J. HALE & SON.